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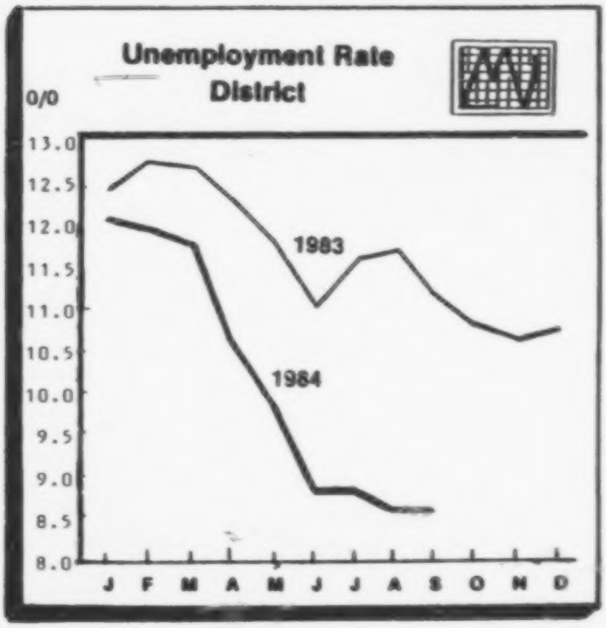
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for September 1984 November 16, 1984

District Unemployment Rate Remains Stable



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate was unchanged in September 1984 at 8.6 percent, as the decline in unemployment was just offset by the decline in employment. In September 1984, 11,100 fewer City residents were employed than in the previous month--at 295,300. Unemployment among District residents dropped from 28,800 in August 1984 to 27,800 in September 1984. The over the month declines in both employment and unemployment reflect the end of seasonal job activity of City residents in September 1984. For many, September 1984 marked their exit from the labor force with many returning to school. Similarly, a number of summer job programs, in particular the District's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), terminated in September 1984, resulting in a sharp drop in resident employment. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.3 percent in August 1984 to 7.1 percent in September 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of employed District residents is up significantly. Since September 1983, 8,400 more District residents have found jobs and 8,400 fewer District residents are unemployed. As a result of the rise in employment and the fall in unemployment the District's jobless rate has dropped from 11.2 percent in September 1983 to 8.6 percent in September 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.8 percent in September 1983 to 7.1 percent in September 1984.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
September 1984

	September b/ 1984	August c/ 1984	August 1983	September 1983	Net Change From August 1984	Net Change From September 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,000	335,300	338,200	323,100	-12,300	- 100
Total Employment	295,300	306,400	298,500	286,900	-11,100	8,400
Total Unemployment	27,800	28,800	39,600	36,200	- 1,000	- 8,400
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	11.7	11.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,858,100	1,872,900	1,819,900	1,794,900	-14,800	63,200
Total Employment	1,782,400	1,797,800	1,720,600	1,710,900	-15,400	71,500
Total Unemployment	75,700	75,100	99,300	83,900	600	- 8,200
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,535,100	1,537,600	1,481,700	1,471,800	-2,500	63,300
Total Employment	1,487,100	1,491,300	1,422,100	1,424,000	-4,200	63,100
Total Unemployment	48,000	46,300	59,700	47,800	1,700	200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.0	4.0	3.2	xxx	xxx

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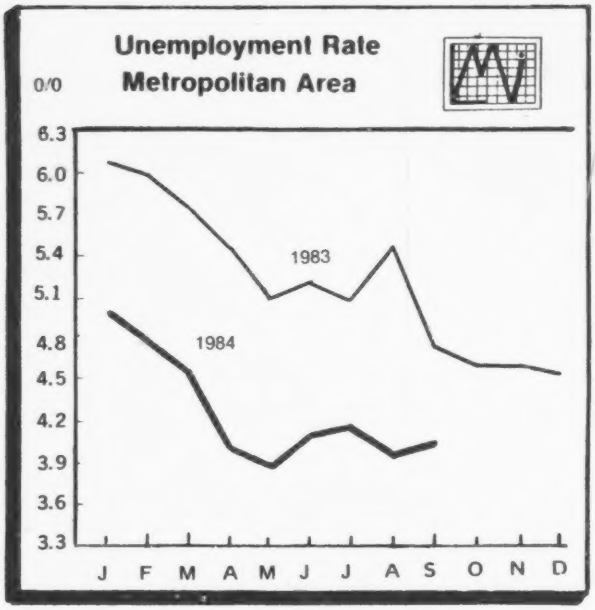
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Unlike the District, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month, as a result of drops in employment and rises in unemployment. The Area unemployment rate rose from 4.0 percent in August 1984 to 4.1 percent in September 1984. The Suburban unemployment rate rose over the month from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent. Area employment was 1,782,400 in September 1984--15,400 fewer employed Area residents than in the previous month. In September 1984, Suburban employment stood at 1,487,100--4,200 fewer employed individuals than in the previous month. Conversely, unemployment among Area and Suburban residents was 75,700 and 48,000 in September 1984--600 and 1,700 more unemployed individuals than the previous month.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the Area and Suburban jobless rates have declined. Since September 1983, the Area jobless rate has fallen 0.6 percentage point to 4.1 percent and the Suburban jobless rate has fallen 0.1 percentage point--to 3.1 percent. Area and Suburban employment continues to make significant gains over the year. Since September 1983, Area employment has increased by 71,500 (4.2 percent) and Suburban employment has increased by 63,100 (4.4 percent). Total joblessness is down in the Metropolitan Area by 8,200, but up in the Suburbs by 200.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Job growth in the Metropolitan Area was dominated by seasonal declines in the public sector between August and September of this year. The number of jobs declined by 14,500 over the month (12,700 in the District and 1,800 jobs in the Suburbs). The net gain in private sector was 2,800 jobs--89 percent were in the District, primarily in educational services. The public sector experienced massive summer layoffs (-17,300 jobs) in the Federal and District governments.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the Area economy

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NOTICE

Industrial and occupational projections to 1990 are available for the Washington, D.C. SMSA. In the Washington Metropolitan Area, employment is projected to grew 2.3 percent annually--totalling 1,964,000 in 1990. The Services industry is expected to be the Area's growth leader--growing 4.0 percent annually. By 1990, professional and technical workers will likely replace clerical workers as the Area's largest occupational group. For additional information contact:

D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research and Analysis
500 C Street, N.W., Suite 201
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(202) 639-1642

registered pronounced gains, primarily in the suburban private sector, which accounted for 95 percent of the 48,300 new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (19,000); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,000 jobs); and Construction (8,400). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in Suburban and Area job growth. In the public sector, over the year growth in Federal employment (5,800 jobs) was accompanied by sustained retrenchment in State and Local Government (-4,700), for a net gain of 1,100 jobs.

Job growth in the Washington Metropolitan Area was 3.0 percent over the year, compared to 4.1 percent for the Nation. Area job growth was limited by sluggish growth in the Distirct of Columbia (0.5 percent), as suburban job growth (4.4 percent) exceeded the national rate. This is not surprising since suburban job growth surpasses job growth in urban and rural areas nationally.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 12,700 between August and September of this year, reflecting the winding down of the summer jobs program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case last month, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (-15,600), where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 2,500 over the month, due primarily to seasonal hiring in educational services.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of District jobs rose by 3,100. Seventy-seven percent of the new jobs were in the Services industry, especially Business and Legal Services; Membership Organizations; and Hotels and Other Lodging Places.

Elsewhere in the private sector, marginal losses in Construction; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Wholesale/Retail Trade were offset by a small gain in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Overall, the number of private sector jobs rose over the year for the third consecutive month. In the public sector, a decline in District Government jobs (-1,900) was offset by a rise in the number of Federal Government jobs (2,600).

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting seasonal declines in the Federal sector, the number of suburban jobs fell by 1,800 between August and

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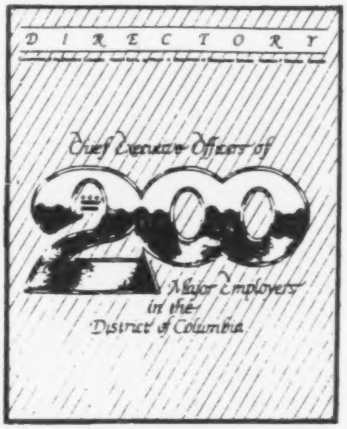
DIRECTORY OF 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS



In order to promote an expanded partnership between private employers and the employment and training system, the Department's Office of Planning and the Labor Market Information Division have produced a Directory of Major Employers in the District of Columbia. The Directory includes the name of each firm's chief executive officer and address. The list was compiled from reports provided from the Department's ES-202 System. The number of workers employed by these 200 firms ranged from approximately 100 to over 6,000. Copies of the Directory may be obtained from the LMI Division (639-1642) or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1083).

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September a/ 1984	August b/ 1984	September 1983	September a/ 1984	August b/ 1984	September 1983
TOTAL	599.3	612.0	596.2	1,704.3	1,718.8	1,654.9
Total Private Sector	339.9	337.4	337.5	1,172.4	1,169.6	1,124.1
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.1	70.9	70.2	65.4
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.5	4.4	4.6
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.7	11.3	27.2	26.5	25.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.2	39.3	35.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Construction	10.9	10.7	11.0	88.5	88.9	80.1
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.4	26.0	80.2	80.1	77.5
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.4	5.4	4.9	34.9	34.8	31.9
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	18.0 d/	41.1	41.2	41.6 c
Trade	59.8	59.7	60.0	326.6	324.8	316.6
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	10.1	63.1	63.3	61.1
Retail	50.4	50.3	49.9	263.5	261.5	255.5
General Merchandise	5.8	5.9	6.0	32.0	32.1	32.6
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.8	35.0	33.5
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.2	30.2	28.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	18.9	18.5	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.5	23.5	23.1	86.0	85.7	83.7
Other Retail Trade	21.1	20.9	20.8	60.6	60.0	58.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.8	35.0	34.3	97.3	98.4	94.7
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.2	19.7	19.9	19.5
All Other	27.7	27.8	27.1	77.6	78.5	75.2
Services	194.4	192.0	192.0	507.7	506.0	488.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.2	10.9	24.9	25.0	23.9
Personal Services	3.9	3.8	4.0	19.6	19.5	19.0
Business Services	37.2	37.0	36.4	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	29.4	29.0	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.1	19.4	18.4 c/	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.1	28.6	32.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.7	28.7	28.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	33.6	33.9	32.7	463.2	461.5	445.8 c
Government	259.4	274.6	258.7	531.9	549.2	530.8
Federal Government	214.0	213.6	211.4	357.8	360.9	352.0
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	174.1	188.3	178.8
D.C. Government	40.2	55.8	42.1	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

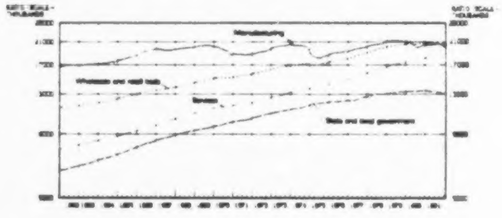
If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

BLS

Centennial
of Labor
Statistics

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



September of this year. The number of Federal jobs declined by 3,500, as a result of the termination of summer jobs in defense and other federal agencies. These losses were offset somewhat by a seasonal upswing in public education. The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month. Only Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,700 jobs); Manufacturing (700 jobs); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (100 jobs) realized gains. Consequently, the net gain in the private sector was only 300 jobs.

Over the year, September 1984 compared to September 1983, the number of Suburban jobs spiraled upward to 1,105,000--an increase of 46,300 (4.4 percent). Ninety-nine percent of the new jobs were in the private sector, with strong advances in Services (16,600 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (10,200 jobs); and Construction (8,500 jobs). In the public sector, exuberant growth in the Federal sector (3,200 jobs) was sapped by continued erosion in the State and Local Government sector (-2,800).

OVER 20,000 YOUTH WORKED THIS SUMMER

The Department of Employment Services announced that 20,110 District young people worked in summer jobs supported by District tax dollars, Federal JTPA funds, and private sector contributions. This was nearly 1,300 more employed youth than in 1983. In relationship to its population the District's summer job program is one of the largest in the Nation.

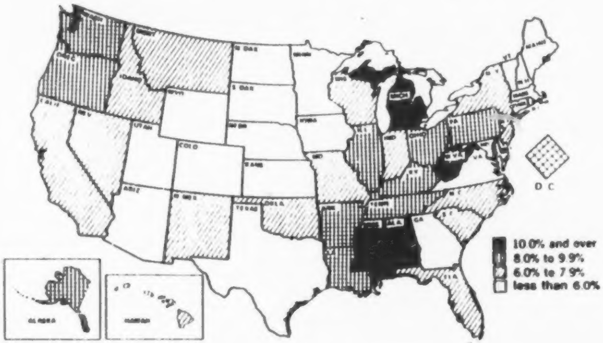
The increase in the number of summer jobs at profit making firms was over 60 percent this year, as 550 youth worked in a variety of private sector jobs. As in the past, agencies of the District Government contributed the most opportunities (6,152), with the City's non-profit community chipping in with another 3,458 jobs. Over 10,000 other summer job opportunities were provided by Federal agencies and a variety of special projects.

Persons interested in obtaining a profile of this year's program can do so by requesting a copy of: Program Accomplishments - 1984 from the Department of Employment Services, Summer Program Staff, Room 106, 500 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 or by calling 639-1694.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In August 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 24th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.5 percent) had a lower unemployment rate. In only three of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1984



When the District proper (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 10th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 12th highest position in July. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.2 percent) and Virginia (4.4 percent) ranked 37 and 45, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.6 percent); Mississippi (11.1 percent); Alabama (10.9 percent); and Michigan (10.3 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment. New Hampshire, with 3.0 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to August of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in August 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.0 percent. Gary, Indiana (20.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.1 percent) had the lowest. Each city experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	August 1984	August 1983
1.	Gary, IN	20.2	21.2
2.	Cleveland, OH	13.6	15.0
3.	Buffalo, NY	12.5	14.1
4.	Birmingham, AL	12.3	15.4
5.	Dayton, OH	11.7	14.2
6.	Newark, NJ	10.7	14.6
7.	Cincinnati, OH	10.6	11.7
8.	Pittsburgh, PA	10.3	10.9
9.	New York, NY	10.1	10.6
10.	Los Angeles, CA	9.8	11.6
11.	Chicago, IL	9.3	11.6
12.	Miami, FL	8.8	11.4
13.	New Orleans, LA	8.6	9.6
14.	Dist. of Columbia	8.6	11.7
15.	St. Louis, MO	8.5	11.9
16.	Philadelphia, PA	8.5	8.8
17.	Columbus, OH	8.1	9.2
18.	Milwaukee, WI	7.9	11.8
19.	Baltimore, MD	7.4	8.5
20.	Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.5
21.	Houston, TX	6.7	10.0
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.6	9.0
23.	Boston, MA	5.8	7.1
24.	Dallas, TX	4.1	5.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

More than 11,000 claimants were paid $5.3 million in total benefits for 37,300 weeks of joblessness in September from all regular unemployment compensation programs serving the District of Columbia. However, activities for benefits from these programs showed monthly declines in September--as well as from September 1983. Initial claims (2,400) and first payments (1,530) saw the greatest relative (-26 percent) monthly drops. The 40,300 weeks claimed were down approximately 14 percent, while weeks compensated, benefits paid, and final payments dropped approximately twelve percent from last month.

Benefits paid in the quarter ended September 30, 1984 totalled $17.5 million, compared to $17.6 million in the quarter ended June 30, 1984. Through September of this year, $54.8 million in benefits have been paid the eligible unemployed who once worked in the City. This also was less than the $76.5 million paid through September in 1983.

The State Program is the major vehicle through which activity and benefits flow

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 1984

	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	% Change From August 1984	% Change From September 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,170	2,976	2,705	- 27.1	- 19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,076	42,410	44,620	- 14.9	- 19.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,553	38,502	42,999	- 12.9	- 22.0
Total Benefits Paid	$4,646,474	$5,338,325	$6,145,817	- 13.0	- 24.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$138.48	$138.65	$142.93	- 0.1	- 3.1
Number of First Payments	1,319	1,828	1,606	- 27.8	- 17.9
Number of Final Payments	948	1,051	1,232	- 9.8	- 23.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,034	10,640	12,502	- 5.7	- 19.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	25.4	21.1	26.8	+ 20.4	- 5.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	217	243	211	- 10.7	+ 2.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,392	3,664	3,879	- 7.4	- 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,215	3,387	3,632	- 5.1	- 11.5
Total Benefits Paid	$524,855	$561,464	$597,564	- 6.5	- 12.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.25	$165.77	$164.53	- 1.5	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	163	201	159	- 18.9	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	67	106	97	- 36.8	- 30.9
Total Beneficiaries	932	957	1,034	- 2.6	- 9.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.7	16.9	22.8	+ 16.6	- 13.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	57	76	87	- 25.0	- 34.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	798	825	1,083	- 3.3	- 26.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	529	546	759	- 3.1	- 30.3
Total Benefits Paid	$ 84,982	$ 86,544	$116,067	- 1.8	- 26.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.65	$158.51	$152.92	+ 1.4	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	51	49	59	+ 4.1	- 13.6
Number of Final Payments	0	0	1	- 0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	167	166	222	+ 0.6	- 24.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.4	11.1	12.9	- 6.3	- 19.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,444	3,295	3,003	- 25.8	- 18.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,266	46,899	49,582	- 14.1	- 18.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,297	42,435	47,390	- 12.1	- 21.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,256,311	$5,986,333	$ 6,859,448	- 12.2	- 23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.93	$141.07	$144.74	- 0.1	- 2.6
Number of First Payments	1,533	2,078	1,824	- 26.2	- 16.0
Number of Final Payments	1,015	1,157	1,330	- 12.3	- 23.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,133	11,763	13,758	- 5.4	- 19.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	24.3	20.4	26.0	+ 19.1	- 6.5

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

in the District. It has paid 88 percent of benefits through September, and covers workers in private establishments and the District of Columbia Government. Other regular programs cover workers in the Federal Government and persons recently returned from the military services, and account for the remaining 12 percent in benefit payments.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program, in effect since October, 1982, has provided $7.6 million in benefits this year to date. It compensates claimants who have exhausted payments from the regular program and still remain unemployed.

The unemployment rate has been declining during this year and from the average set last year in the District of Columiba and in the Metropolitan Area. This is one of the greatest contributing factors in the general downward trend in unemployment insurance activities and benefit payments.

DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?

If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.

Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

A PROFILE OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

During 1983, there were 491,000 District residents of working age (16 and over). From among this group, 287,000 (57 percent) held jobs; 38,000 (8 percent) were unemployed; and 165,900 (34 percent) were out of the labor force. The May ALS profiled the characteristics of the unemployed and the September ALS described the industry and occupational attachment of these unemployed residents. This month's issue examines the characteristics of those residents out of the labor force and the major reasons they gave for not participating. The information was collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS NOT-IN-THE-LABOR FORCE: 1983 Annual Avreages

Total	165,900
Male	58,000
Female	107,600
White	41,800
Black	120,800
Hispanic	2,400
Youth (16-19)	20,000
20-54	36,600
55-64	15,400
65+	60,000

A snapshot of the 165,900 persons not in the labor force reveals that most were Black (73 percent), female (65 percent) and in prime working ages between 20 and 54 (37 percent). However, almost as many people (36 percent) were of retirement age, 65 plus. Youth (16-19) represented about 12 percent of this population.

During the CPS household survey, interviewers inquire about the main reason that individuals do not participate in the labor force. The responses are then summarized into four categories: (1) family responsibility (keeping house); (2) attending school; (3) sickness or disability; and (4) other.

REASONS FOR NON-PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE - 1983
(District of Columbia)

Total not in labor force 165,900
Principal reason:

Keeping House	56,100
Going to School	32,300
Unable to Work	5,400
Other	72,100

Source: Current Population Survey

The survey results revealed that last year more than two of every five persons were not in the labor force for reasons other than family responsibility, school, or illness. Most of the people in this "other" group (53 percent) were residents 65 years old or older. Retirement probably was the main reason for being out of the labor force.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Of the 32,000 people indicating that "school" was the reason for non-participation, half were youth, 16 to 19 years old and 32 percent were young adults, 20 to 24 years old. The disabled group, on the other hand, tended to be over 54 years of age (65 percent).

For 56,100 people, family responsibilities was the primary reason for non-participation. All but 1,000 were female. Of this group, 41 percent were married and living together with their spouse. An additional 41 percent reported some other marital status (divorced, separated, widowed, etc). The remainder (18 percent) were single. For 11,000 female heads of households, family responsibility was the primary reason for being out of the labor force.

NOTICE

Labor Market Information for Affirmative Action, Program Fiscal Year 1984-85, has been revised. The revised publication, released in September 1984, replaces the January 1984 edition.

This publication provides the most recently available information to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work forces and in establishing goals to improve such utilization. In addition, the data are extremely useful to government analysts and others engaged in designing job training programs for minorities and women. For additional information, contact James T. Cooper at (202) 639-1639, or write to:

James T. Cooper
D.C. Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research and Analysis
500 C Street, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20001

AVERAGE PAY IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

The average annual pay received by persons holding jobs in the District in 1983 was $23,842. This was $6,298 more per year than the average U.S. worker and $6,756 more than workers in Maryland and $7,351 more than workers in Virginia.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY 1983 1/

	US	DC	MD	VA
Total	$17,544	$23,843	$17,086	$16,491
Private	17,416	20,703	16,442	15,863
Government	18,154	27,780	19,332	18,715

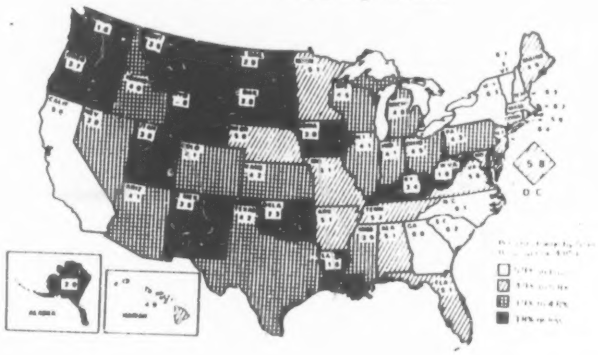
1/ Includes workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees. Preliminary Data - Annual Averages.

The annual average increase for City workers in 1983 was 5.8 percent compared to a national average of 4.8 percent. However, for the second consecutive year private sector workers in the City received a larger pay increase (7.4 percent) than government workers (4.5 percent). The largest 1983 pay increase (13.8 percent) went to workers in the City's Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.) industry. Construction workers received the smallest pay increase of 3.4 percent.

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

Industry	Pay	% Change 1982-83
Private Sector	$20,703	7.4
Mining	42,936	8.9
Construction	21,828	3.4
Manufacturing	26,909	4.1
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	30,451	8.2
Wholesale Trade	26,596	5.6
Retail Trade	11,348	5.2
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	22,096	13.8
Service	21,003	7.3
Government	27,780	4.5

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1982 to 1983 by State



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1984 increased $37.54. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 38¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the greatest over the month increase. Average Weekly Earnings were up by $73.06. Weekly Hours rose 3.1 hours, as Hourly Earnings rose 79¢ an hour. Overtime worked at premium pay was the primary reason for the increase.

All industries showed over-all gains in September 1984. The last time this happened was in April of this year.

Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	423.46	385.92	383.36	40.6	38.4	39.4	10.43	10.05	9.73
Durable Goods	360.82	332.03	338.06	42.3	40.1	42.1	8.53	8.28	8.03
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	384.11	341.17	343.93	43.5	42.7	42.2	a/ 8.83	c/ 7.99	8.15
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	370.60	360.91	349.87	41.5	41.2	41.9	b/ 8.93	m/ 8.76	8.35
Non-durable Goods	471.58	427.72	419.99	39.2	37.0	37.2	12.03	11.56	11.29
Food & Kindred Products	562.38	489.32	530.82	39.0	35.9	41.6	a/14.42	g/13.63	1/12.76
Printing & Publishing	482.60	447.23	424.93	39.3	37.3	36.6	a/12.28	a/11.99	11.61

	September '84	August '84	September '83
Total Production Workers	31,900	32,300	30,700

---

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
1/ Less business other the Seasonal
m/ Longer Work Week

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., SMSA rose 1.5 percent to 313.0 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in September 1984. For the 12-month period ended in September 1984 the CPI-U rose 5.3 percent. Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 2.3 percent from July to September of this year. The September 1984 level of 310.8 (1967=100) was 5.5 percent higher than in July 1984.

Comparing the Local CPI-U with the National CPI-U, prices of goods and services are growing more rapidly locally. Overall, prices of All Items increased 66.7 percent faster locally over the past two months and 26.19 percent faster locally over the past year. The largest discrepancy between local prices and national prices was in Apparel and Upkeep, 2.3 percentage points higher locally than nationally. The prices of Energy (natural gas, electricity, etc.) increased 7.5 times faster locally than nationally and housing prices increased 2.2 times faster locally than nationally during this two months period. The price increase in Transporation, Entertainment, and Other Goods and Services were higher nationally than locally over the two month period and over the year except for Entertainment.

The 1.5 percent advance in the Area's CPI-U from July to September 1984 follows an increase of 0.9 percent from May to July 1984. Increased cost for housing, apparel, and education accounted for most of the July-to-September advance.

Housing costs rose 2.2 percent from July to September 1984, following an increase of 1.0 percent in the 2 months ended in July. Shelter costs rose 1.1 percent from July to September with homeowners' and renters' costs increasing 0.8 and 1.5 percent. Housefurninshings and operating costs rose 4.9 percent, reflecting a return from sales to regular prices for many housefurninshings items and higher charges for appliance and furniture repairs. Charges for natural gas rose, reflecting the resumption of service charges in Virginia. Charges for electricity rose, reflecting a rate increase in Washington, D.C. and higher fuel adjustment charges in the Washington Area.

The apparel and upkeep index rose 6.2 percent, the largest increase since the July to September 1981. Prices for women's and men's apparel rose sharply, reflecting the seasonal return of fall apparel at higher prices. Prices for women's footwear also rose substantially.

The index for other goods and services rose 2.3 percent, reflecting increases in elementary, high school, and college tuition. Prices were higher for cigarettes and toilet goods.

The food and beverage index rose 0.5 percent during the two month period as increases in the price for fresh fruit, fish and seafood, pork, and poultry were partially offset by lower prices for beef and cola drinks.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 1.2 percent between July and September. Enterainment cost rose moderately and transporation costs were unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	September 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	313.0	1.5	5.3
Food & Beverage	306.3	0.5	4.0
Housing	327.9	2.2	6.2
Apparel & Upkeep	225.5	6.2	8.8
Transportation	306.0	0.0	3.6
Medical Care	401.5	1.2	4.9
Entertainment	247.5	0.3	4.4
Other Goods & Services	309.5	2.3	6.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	163.8	1.5	6.2

UNITED STATES CONSUMBER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	September 1984	Percent Change Two Monts Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	314.5	0.9	4.2
Food & Beverage	296.4	0.4	3.9
Housing	341.4	1.0	4.6
Apparel & Unkeep	204.2	3.9	1.9
Transportation	313.7	0.3	3.3
Medical Care	383.1	0.7	6.1
Entertainment	257.3	0.8	4.0
Other Goods & Services	314.6	2.6	6.9
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	429.0	0.2	-0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

EMPLOYERS
and the
Job Training Program

You can receive up to $10,000 if you train and hire an eligible Vietnam-era or Korean conflict veteran through the provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983 (Public Law 98-77).

The training programs you design should generally be no less than 6 months, except that a program of between 3 and 6 months could be approved under certain circumstances. To qualify, your program must offer training in:

- an occupation in a growth industry; or
- an occupation requiring new technical skills; or
- an occupation for which demand for labor exceeds the supply.

You must certify that you plan to hire the veteran upon the completion of the training. Adequate facilities for training must be available; wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid, and training cannot be for a position for which the veteran already qualifies.

Your reimbursement will be 50 percent of the starting wage up to a maximum of $10,000 per veteran. Payments will be made at the end of each three-month period of training or can be monthly in the case of employers with fewer than 75 employees.

For more information, contact Forest Rose at 639-1611.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE:	Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY:	D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).
TAX BENEFITS:	A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor
1984

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

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CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERVICE
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BETHESDA, MD. 20814

JOB
SERVICE

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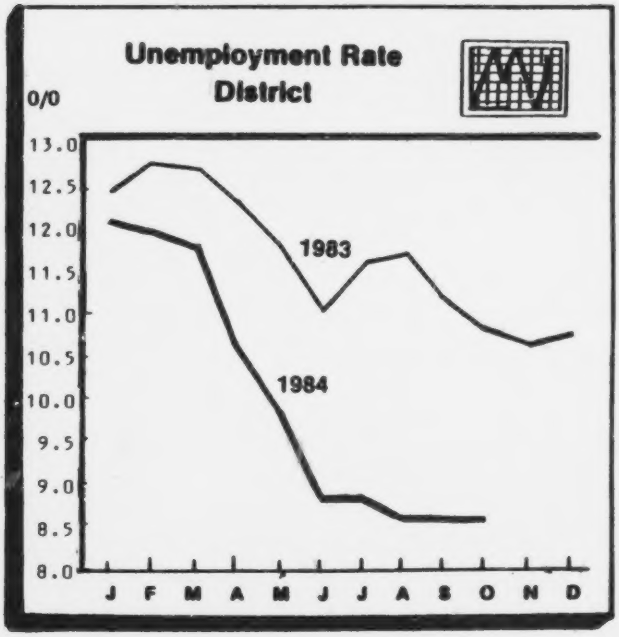
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for October 1984 December 14, 1984

District Rate 8.6% For The 3rd Month



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate remained at 8.6 percent in October 1984. This is the third consecutive month that the unemployment rate has been 8.6 percent in the District. Between September 1984 and October 1984 the rise in unemployment (1.7 percent) was just offset by the rise in employment (1.6 percent), resulting in the constant unemployment rate. In October 1984, 4,700 more District residents were employed than in the previous month--at 299,700. Similarly, the number of unemployed District residents rose by 400 over the month to 28,000 in October. Nationally the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.1 percent in September 1984 to 7.0 percent in October 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates, October 1984 compared to October 1983, joblessness is down significantly and employment is up significantly. Since October 1983, 13,800 more District residents have found jobs and 7,000 fewer District residents are unemployed. As a result of these improved conditions, the jobless rate in the District has fallen from 10.9 percent in October 1983 to 8.6 percent in October 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.4 percent in October 1983 to 7.0 percent in October 1984.

Given the severity of the 1981-82 recession and the extended period in which the District jobless rate rose (January 1981 to Janurary 1984) improvements in the employment situation of District residents has been extraordinary. During the 1973-75 recession, the Nation's jobless rate peaked during 1975, while the District's

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
October 1984

	October b/ 1984	September c/ 1984	October 1983	September 1983	Net Change From September 1984	Net Change From October 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,700	322,600	321,000	323,100	5,100	6,700
Total Employment	299,700	295,000	285,900	286,900	4,700	13,800
Total Unemployment	28,000	27,600	35,000	36,200	400	- 7,000
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	10.9	11.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,882,300	1,856,700	1,794,700	1,794,900	25,600	87,600
Total Employment	1,803,600	1,781,300	1,711,200	1,710,900	22,300	92,400
Total Unemployment	78,600	75,300	83,500	83,900	3,300	- 4,900
Unemployment Rate d/	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,554,500	1,534,000	1,473,700	1,471,800	20,500	80,800
Total Employment	1,503,900	1,486,300	1,425,300	1,424,000	17,600	78,600
Total Unemployment	50,600	47,800	48,500	47,800	2,800	2,100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

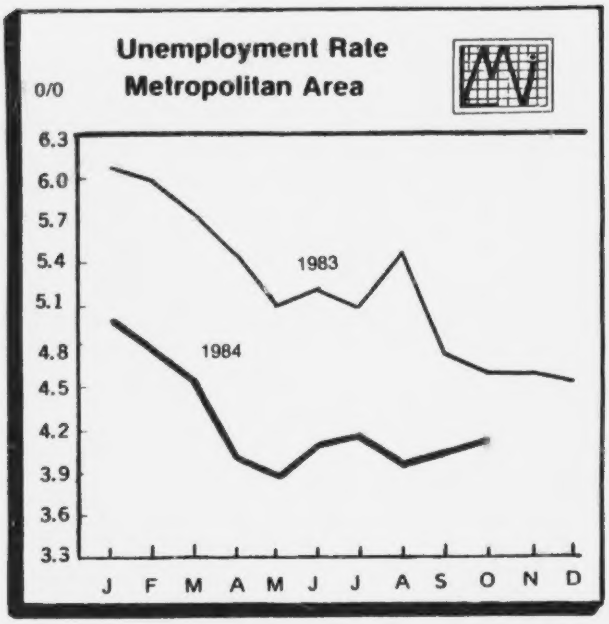
rate peaked in 1977, some two years later. Available data indicates that employment in 1984 will be significantly above any level since 1982. The number of employed City residents is expected to average 292,700 in 1984. Unemployment among District residents will average around 30,200 in 1984--7,800 fewer unemployed than in 1983 and 2,800 fewer unemployed than in 1982.

The District's jobless rate is expected to average approximately 9.3 percent in 1984--2.4 percentage points lower than the 1983 rate and 1.3 percentage points lower than the 1982 rate.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

For the second consecutive month, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose--from 4.1 percent to 4.2 percent in the Area and from 3.1 percent to 3.3 percent in the suburbs over the month. The rise in the levels of unemployment in the Area (4.4 percent) and Suburbs (5.6 percent) over the month was significantly greater than the rises in employment (1.3 percent in the Area and 1.2 percent for the suburbs). Area employment was 1,803,600 in October 1984--22,300 more employed Area residents than in the previous month. In October 1984, suburban employment stood at 1,503,900--17,600 more employed individuals than in the previous month. Unemployment among Area and suburban residents in October 1984 was 78,600 and 50,600--3,300 and 2,800 more unemployed individuals than in September 1984.

Over the year, October 1984 compared to October 1983, the Area jobless rate declined, while the suburban jobless rate was unchanged. The Area jobless rate fell from 4.7 percent in October 1983 to 4.2 percent in October 1984. The suburban jobless rate was 3.3 percent in October of 1983 and 1984. Area and suburban employment continue to make gains over the year. Since October 1983, Area employment has increased by 92,400 (5.4 percent) and Suburban employment has increased by 78,600 (5.5 percent). Total joblessness is down in the Metropolitan Area by 4,900, but up in the Suburbs by 2,100.



Over the past two months, the improvements in the Area's jobless rates over the year have been primarily the result of improvements in the District of Columbia.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Reflecting exuberant growth in both the private and public sectors, the number of Area jobs rose by 15,700 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth resulted from seasonal increases (9,600 jobs) in State and Local Government (primarily in public education). The number of Federal jobs declined by 1,500 in the District and 200 in the suburbs. These declines were also seasonal in nature. Private sector growth (7,800 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale and Retail

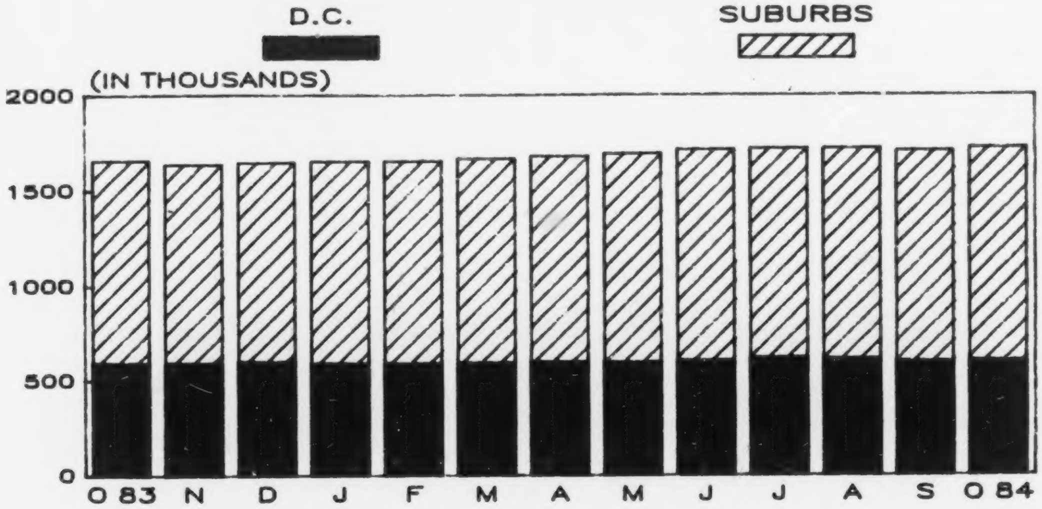
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA October a/ 1984	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA September b/ 1984	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA October 1983	METROPOLITAN AREA October a/ 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA September b/ 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA October 1983
TOTAL	600.9	598.2	593.6	1,720.8	1,705.1	1,655.6
Total Private Sector	342.2	340.0	337.2	1,180.6	1,172.8	1,127.7
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.5	70.6	70.8	66.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.2	4.5	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.6	27.2	27.2	26.0
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.2	39.1	36.2
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Construction	10.9	11.0	10.9	88.9	88.7	80.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.2	25.4	26.2	80.5	80.3	78.3
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.2	5.4	5.0	35.1	35.0	32.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	16.8	18.1	41.3	41.2	42.1
Trade	60.3	59.8	59.5	331.6	326.5	316.8
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.7	63.6	63.2	60.9
Retail	50.9	50.4	49.8	268.0	263.3	255.9
General Merchandise	5.8	5.8	6.0	32.7	31.2	33.3
Food	NA	NA	NA	35.8	35.7	33.4
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.4	30.2	28.6
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	19.4	19.0	19.1
Eating & Drinking	23.7	23.5	23.1	86.6	85.8	83.2
Other Retail Trade	21.4	21.1	20.7	63.1	61.4	58.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.0	34.8	34.1	97.1	97.5	94.1
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.2	19.8	19.6	19.4
All Other	27.8	27.7	26.9	77.3	77.9	74.7
Services	196.1	194.4	191.9	510.8	507.8	490.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.5	11.4	10.0	25.1	24.9	23.1
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	19.9	19.6	19.3
Business Services	37.4	37.2	36.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.4	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	19.1	18.4 d/	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.4	31.1	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.9	28.7	28.5	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.1	33.6	32.8	465.8	463.3	448.0 c
Government	258.7	258.2	256.4	540.2	532.3	527.9
Federal Government	211.3	212.8	209.9	354.7	356.4	350.3
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	185.5	175.9	177.6
D.C. Government	42.2	40.2	41.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AREA JOBS



Trade (5,100 jobs) and Services (3,000 jobs). Slight increases in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by small declines in Mining, Manufacturing, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Between October 1983 and October 1984 the number of Area jobs increased dramatically, from 1,655,600 to 1,720,800. Although growth was strong in both the District and the suburbs, 89 percent of the new jobs were outside the City. This phenomenon is consistent with the long-establihed trend. The private sector provided 68 percent of new jobs in the District and 83 percent of new surburban jobs. Public sector jobs rose by 12,300 over the year, due to significant growth in State and Local Government (7,900 jobs) and the Federal Government (4,400 jobs). Sixty-eight percent of new Federal jobs were in the suburbs.

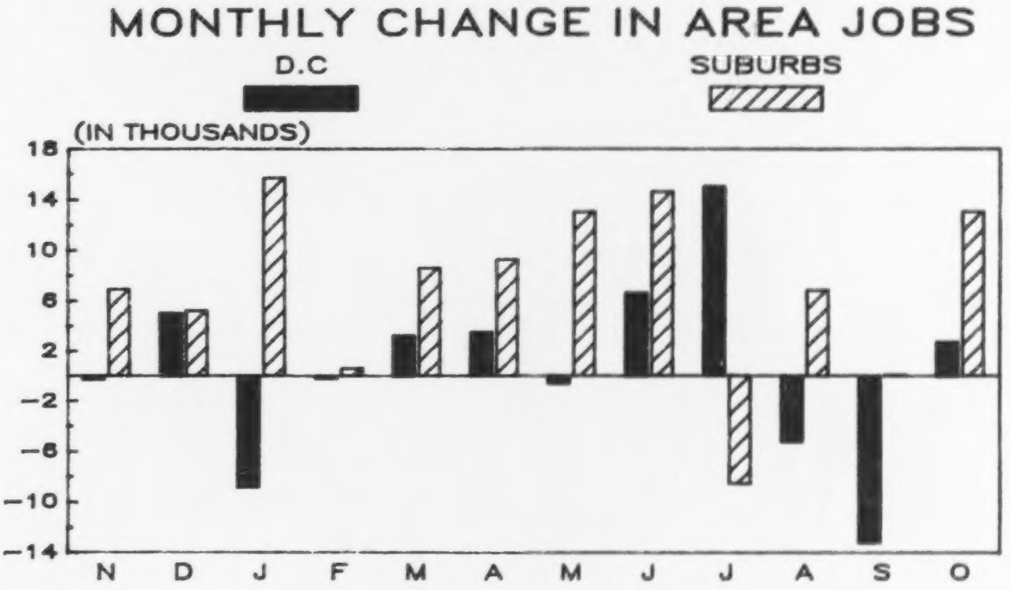
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 2,700 between September and October of this year, primarily reflecting private sector growth--up 2,200 over the month. Seventy-seven percent of private sector growth was in the Services industry. Except for Services (1,700 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (500 jobs), private sector growth was either marginal or negative. Marginal gains in Manufacturing and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate were offset by slight declines in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities. In the public sector, the number of Federal jobs declined by 1,500 over the month, while the number of District Government jobs rose by 2,000. Both changes reflect seasonal patterns.

Over the year (October 1984 compared to October 1983) the number of District jobs grew by 7,300. Sixty-eight percent of total jobs growth was in the private sector (5,000 jobs). The Services industry, with 4,200 new jobs, was the growth leader. Mirrowing a national trend, the Services industry

**Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!**

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)



continues to assert its dominance in the local economy. Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and the District Government (900 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

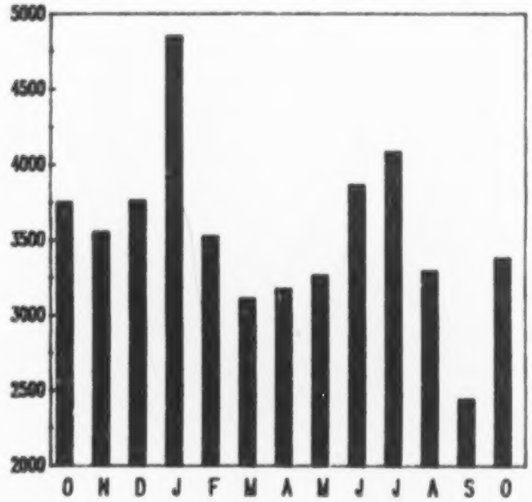
Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of suburban jobs rose by 13,000 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (7,600 jobs), reflecting seasonal increases in public education. The number of Federal jobs declined marginally over the month. Private sector growth (5,600 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (4,600 jobs) and Services (1,300 jobs). Small gains in Construction and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by marginal losses in Manufacturing, Mining, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Over the year (October 1984 compared to October 1983) the number of surburban jobs increased by 57,900. The preponderance of the new jobs was in the private sector (47,900 jobs) reflecting significant growth in each of the monitored industries except Mining, which remained constant. Growth was particularly exuberant in Services (16,200 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,000 jobs); and Construction (8,600 jobs). Public sector growth (10,000 jobs) was split 70/30 between State and Local Government and the Federal Government, respectively.

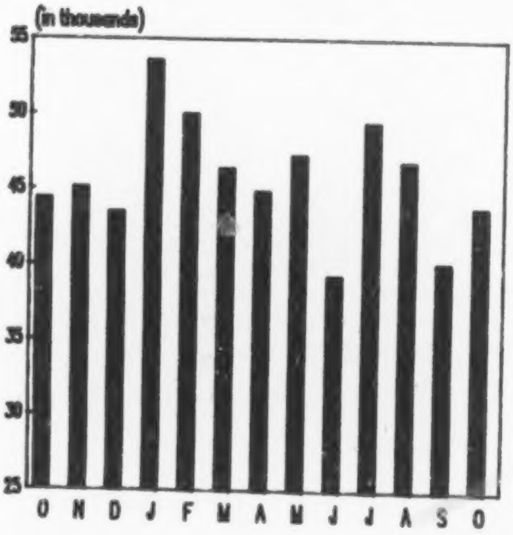
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.7 million for unemployment compensation benefits in October, 1984 through the regular programs it administers serving clients who previously worked in the city. This was 8 percent above September, but 5 percent less than a year ago. The October monthly surge is principally attributable to seasonal factors--persons who waited to file after October 13 when the new base period for determining benefits became effective. The period changes quarterly

INITIAL UI CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED
ALL UI PROGRAMS



during each calandar year. The 38 percent monthly increase in initial claims, and 28 percent increase in first payments directly reflect this quarterly phenomenon. Approximately 10,210 persons received benefits in October for 41,100 weeks of compensated joblessness.

The State Program accounted for 87 percent of benefits paid in October. It compensated 9,000 persons for 35,400 idle weeks. The Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs follow respectively in the level of activity. Through October, the State Program paid $53.2 million for 378,210 weeks of unemployment.

The regular compensation programs have paid $60.5 million in benefits through October this year, compared to $82.5 million through the same ten month period last year. The current ten month expenditure covered 423,220 weeks. More than 21,840 persons received benefits for the first time through the end of October.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Program pays additional benefits to eligible persons who have exhausted eligibility through the "regular" U.I. benefit programs administered by the District of Columbia. It is funded totally by the Federal Government, and operates in all the states in the country. This program paid $865,000 worth of benefits in October. For the year to date, its benefits totalled $8.5 million, compared to $17.5 million through October, 1983.

Unemployed clients in the District of Columbia have received $69.0 million in compensation from all sources through October, 1984.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses

need success oriented

employees.

Employer Services Center ____________ 639-1601

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October 1984

	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	% Change From September 1984	October 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,047	2,170	3,316	+ 40.4	- 8.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,634	36,076	39,000	+ 7.1	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,427	33,553	36,830	+ 5.6	- 3.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,926,125	$4,646,474	$5,238,738	+ 6.0	- 6.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$139.05	$138.48	$142.24	+ 0.4	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	1,656	1,319	1,653	+ 25.5	+ 0.2
Number of Final Payments	989	948	1,486	+ 4.3	- 33.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,001	10,034	10,822	- 10.3	- 16.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.4	25.4	22.3	- 15.7	- 4.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	266	217	339	+ 22.6	- 21.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,357	3,392	4,169	+ 28.4	+ 4.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,992	3,215	3,707	+ 24.2	+ 7.7
Total Benefits Paid	$648,456	$524,855	$602,865	+ 23.5	+ 7.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.44	$163.25	$162.63	- 0.5	- 0.1
Number of First Payments	247	163	241	+ 51.5	+ 2.5
Number of Final Payments	123	67	138	+ 83.6	- 10.9
Total Beneficiaries	1,034	932	1,103	+ 10.9	- 6.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.2	19.7	15.3	- 17.8	+ 5.9
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	69	57	96	+ 21.1	- 28.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	949	798	1,218	+ 18.9	- 22.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	655	529	834	+ 23.8	- 21.5
Total Benefits Paid	$105,652	$84,982	$127,704	+ 24.3	- 17.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.30	$160.65	$153.12	+ 0.4	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	58	51	72	+ 13.7	- 19.4
Number of Final Payments	0	0	1	+ 0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	174	167	248	+ 4.2	- 29.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.3	10.4	11.6	+ 8.7	- 2.6
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,382	2,444	3,751	+ 38.4	- 9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,940	40,266	44,387	+ 9.1	- 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,074	37,297	41,371	+ 7.4	- 3.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,680,233	$5,256,311	$ 5,969,307	+ 8.1	- 4.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.74	$140.94	$144.29	+ 0.6	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,961	1,533	1,966	+ 27.9	- 0.3
Number of Final Payments	1,112	1,015	1,625	+ 9.6	- 31.6
Total Beneficiaries	10,209	11,133	12,173	- 8.3	- 16.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	24.3	21.0	- 16.0	- 2.9

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

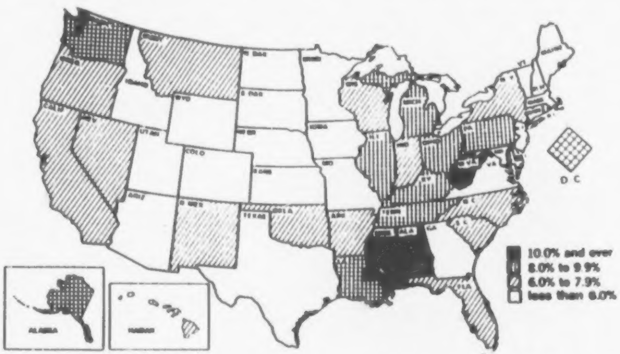
c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate had the 25th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.8 percent) and Phoenix (3.0 percent) had lower unemployment rates. In only nine of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1984



When the District proper (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 8th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 10th highest position in August. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (4.7 percent) ranked 36 and 40, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.1 percent); Alabama (10.9 percent); and Mississippi (10.7 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment. New Hampshire, with 2.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but three states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to September of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14 highest unemployment rate in September 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.4 percent) had the lowest. Each city except for Chicago and Gary experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

City	September 1984	September 1983
1. Gary, IN	21.7	20.3
2. Cleveland, OH	13.2	15.8
3. Birmingham, AL	12.0	15.0
4. Buffalo, NY	11.4	14.2
5. Chicago, IL	11.3	10.2
6. Dayton, OH	11.1	14.1
7. Newark, NJ	10.7	13.6
8. Cincinnati, OH	10.6	12.5
9. Pittsburgh, PA	9.1	10.7
10. Miami, FL	9.0	11.5
11. Los Angeles, CA	9.0	10.5
12. New Orleans, LA	8.9	9.5
13 New York, NY	8.8	10.1
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	11.2
15. St. Louis, MO	8.1	11.0
16. Philadelphia, PA	8.0	8.4
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.6	10.7
18. Columbus, OH	7.6	9.8
19. Baltimore, MD	7.6	8.0
20. Houston, TX	6.9	11.2
21. Atlanta, GA	6.5	8.4
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	8.2
23. Boston, MA	5.6	8.4
24. Dallas, TX	4.4	6.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

Who is eligible?

- *Any District of Columbia resident who is an innocent victim of a violent crime and who suffers an economic loss as a result of the crime.*
- *Any resident of another state in which a District resident would be compensated.*
- *A survivor or dependent of a victim of crime who is killed as a direct result of the crime.*
- *A District of Columbia resident who is injured as a result of assisting a victim of crime or who is injured attempting to prevent a crime.*
- *A person who is responsible for the support of a victim of crime and who incurs an economic loss as a result of the crime.*

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

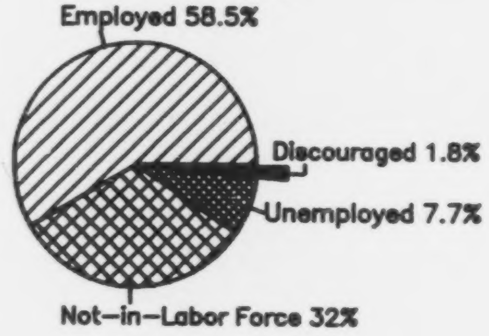
CRIME VICTIMS
COMPENSATION
PROGRAM
1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT - 1983

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides extensive detailed information about the working patterns of District residents on an annual basis. See for example, "Characteristics of the District's Unemployed" In the May issue of the ALS; "Unemployment of District Residents-By Industry and Occupation" in the September issue; and "A Profile of District Residents Not In The Labor Force" in the November issue. The CPS does not, however, provide a count of Discouraged Workers in the District, i.e., residents who would like a job, but have not actively looked for work. During periods of high unemployment, it is possible that the number of discouraged workers is rather extensive, but because these individuals have given up looking for work, they are not counted among the "offical unemployed".

In order to overcome this gap in District CPS information, LMIR economists constructed a model to estimate discouraged workers. This model uses National CPS data on discouraged workers by place and sex and applies these relationships to the City's labor force structure.

LABOR FORCE STATUS
IN THE DISTRICT
1983



The results of this effort indicates that during 1983 there where an average of 8,600 discouraged workers living in the City. This discouragement in the District was about twice the national average (i.e., about 2.6 percent of everyone not in the national labor force was a discouraged worker compared to 5.6 percent of the District residents not working or looking for work were discouraged). Of the 8,600 individuals, approximately 53 percent were black females and 37 percent were black males.

Thus if the District's discouraged workers would have been counted among 1983's "official unemployed", the City's 1983 unemployment rate would have been 14.0 percent, rather than 11.7 percent and the total number of unemployed would have been 46,600 rather than 38,000. So, discouragement would have added about 2 percentage points to the citywide rate.

PERSONS NOT-IN-THE LABOR FORCE AND ESTIMATES OF DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT-1983
(Annual Averages)

	Not-In 1/ Labor Force (Thousands)	Discouraged 2/ Workers (Thousands)
Total	165.9	8.6
White	41.8	0.8
Male	11.9	0.3
Female	29.9	0.5
Black	120.7	7.8
Male	45.1	3.2
Female	75.6	4.6

1/ Current Population Survey.
2/ Estimated based on National Relationship by race and sex.

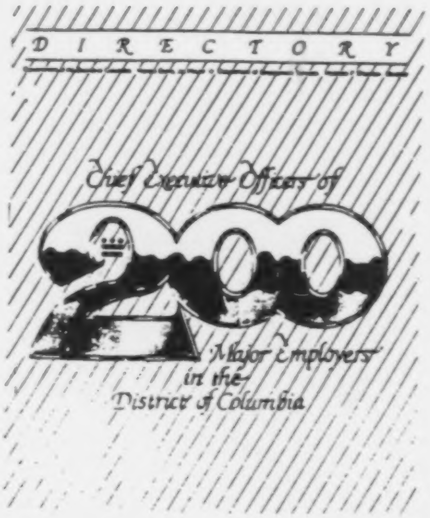
A recent BLS study indicates, however, that many discouraged workers have a weak attachment to the labor force. The study found "More than half of the discouraged workers have not looked for work in more than a year; while some of them return to work or resume job search, the majority seldom test the job market". 1/

Paul O. Flaim, "Discouraged Worker: How Strong Are Links to Job Market?", Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 107 No. 8 August 1984, pp. 8-11.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

DIRECTORY OF 200 MAJOR EMPLOYERS

☆☆☆☆☆


DIRECTORY
Chief Executive Officers of
200
Major Employers in the District of Columbia

In order to promote an expanded partnership between private employers and the employment and training system, the Department's Office of Planning and the Labor Market Information Division have produced a Directory of Major Employers in the District of Columbia. The Directory includes the name of each firms's chief executive officer and address. The list was complied from reports provided from the Department's ES-202 System. The number of workers employed by these 200 firms ranged from approximately 100 to over 6,000. Copies of the Directory may be obtained from the LMI Division (639-1642) or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1083).

DOES FORMS PARTHERSHIP WITH BURDICK SCHOOL

Matthew F. Shannon, Director of the Department of Employment Services (DOES), and Dr. James Amick Jr., principal of Burdick Career Development Center, joined Mayor Marion Barry Jr, School Superintendent, Floretta McKenzie, and School Board president, David Eaton in a ceremony to symbolize the first element of a formal partnership between Burdick and DOES.

Funds to operate the program will be provided by DOES. In line with Mayor Barry's emphasis on jobs for D.C. residents, partnerships will focus on world-of-work preparation and career planning. The match between a school and an agency will be determined by the D.C. Public Schools, Volunteer Services and Training Branch, following an extensive needs assessment. A program will be tailored to meet the unique needs and aims of both partners.

Burdick, which has a student enrollment of approximately 615, is a career high school with major program areas in business education, occupational home economics, and hospitality. Among the courses offered are Data Processing; Business Mathematics; Hotel/Motel Management; Introduction to the Hospitality Industry; Filing and Records Management; and Culinary Arts.

The program established between Burdick and Employment Services will initially involve job readiness seminars; occupational outlook seminars for teachers and counselors; field trips to the Department's data processing center; and the development of an occupational information resource library. Other enrichment activities will be implemented throughout the school year.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1984 dropped $18.09. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 17¢ an hour.

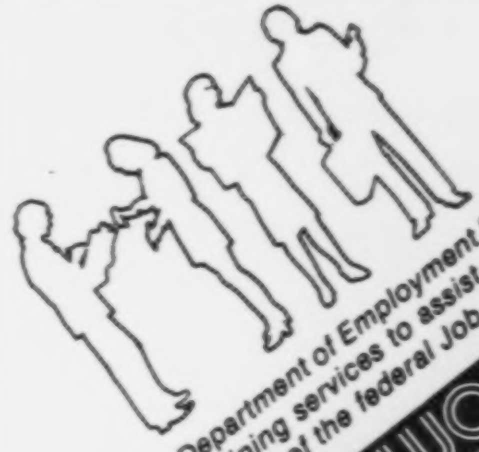
The most significant decrease occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down $38.14. Weekly Hours dropped 2.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 2¢ an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime being worked at premium pay. There were increases in Hourly Earnings for a couple of industries, but no significant over-all increase.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983	October 1984	September 1984	October 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	401.49	419.58	393.22	39.4	40.5	39.8	10.19	10.36	9.88
Durable Goods	352.87	360.39	339.75	40.7	42.2	42.1	8.67	8.54	8.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	374.45	384.11	360.47	37.9	43.5	43.8	a/ 9.88	a/ 8.83	a/ 8.15 b/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	363.32	368.94	354.48	41.1	41.5	42.2	8.84	b/ 8.89	8.40
Non-durable Goods	456.92	465.70	435.06	38.3	39.2	37.7	11.93	11.88	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	501.01	539.15	457.56	36.2	38.9	36.0	c/13.84	a/13.86	g/12.71 k/
Printing & Publishing	475.24	478.63	459.41	38.7	39.2	38.9	a/12.28	a/12.21	a/11.81

Total Production Workers	October '84	September '84	October '83
	32,500	32,000	31,600

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal



The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 *72 or 73.*

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

INCREASES IN PERSONAL INCOME LAG BEHIND IN THE DISTRICT

Personal income of District residents increased 6.2 percent between the second quarter of 1983 and the second quarter of this year. Over the same period personal income in the Nation increased 7.5 percent. Most of the difference can be attributed to smaller than average increases in earnings derived from the government in general and the Federal government in particular, in the District.

Total Personal Income: *
The United States & the District

	II QT-83	II QT-84	%Change
U.S.	2,704,870	2,907,903	7.5
D.C.	9,744	10,352	6.2

* Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income of District Residents

In the second quarter of this year, the income of District residents on a seasonally adjusted, annual basis measured more than $10 billion - an increase of $608 million over the same quarter last year. The largest relative increase (14 percent) was in income derived from dividends, interest, and rents. Transfer payments, on the other hand, declined by 4 tenths of a percent. A 52 percent decline in unemployment benefits accounted for the decline in transfer payments. The decline in UI benefits and the increase in rents, interest, and dividends reflect improvements in the local and national economies over this period. For example, the City's unemployment rate declined from 11.8 percent in the second quarter of 1983 to 9.8 percent in the same quarter this year.

The over the year increase in net earnings (earnings less Social Security Contributions) for District residents amounted to $345 million or 5.9 percent.

MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS *

	II QT '83	II QT '84	% Chenge
Total Personal Income	9,744	10,352	6.2
Net Earnings**	5,812	6,157	5.9
Dividends, Interest & Rents	1,887	2,159	14.4
Transfer Payments	2,045	2,036	- 0.4
UI Benefits	111	53	-52.3

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* Millions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
** Less Contributions for Social Insurace

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Earnings of District Workers

The second quarter earnings of all people, both residents and non-residents, working in the City was $16.9 billion on a seasonally adjusted annual basis, a 5.3 percent increase over the same quarter of 1983. Over 40 percent of all earnings are derived from the government sector, which only showed modest growth over the year. Earnings in the City's private sector, however,increased almost 4 times as fast as the government sector. The over-the-year increase in private sector earnings was 9.9 percent nationally. Even the larger private sector increase in the City lagged the national increase.

☆☆☆☆☆

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

724-3785

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE:	Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.
ADMINISTERING AGENCY:	D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).
TAX BENEFITS:	A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.
FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:	Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor
1984

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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2/4/85 S1527-3 A

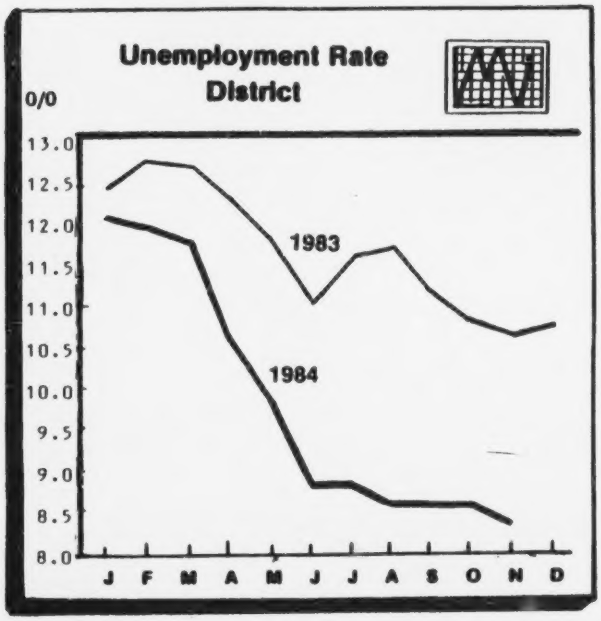
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for November 1984 January 25, 1985

DC UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate declined from 8.5 percent in October 1984 to 8.3 percent in November 1984. Since August 1984, the District's unemployment rate has declined only slightly from 8.6 percent to 8.3 percent. In contrast, between January 1984 and August 1984, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 12.0 percent to 8.6 percent. The over the month improvement in the employment situation for District residents resulted from strong gains in employment. In the District, resident employment was 303,000; 1.3 percent higher than the previous month. Unemployment was little changed, declining from 27,900 in October 1984 to 27,300 in November 1984. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.0 percent in October 1984 to 6.9 percent in November 1984. Like the District, the most significant improvement in the Nation's employment situation occurred between January 1984 and August 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1984 compared to November 1983) joblessness was down and employment was up significantly in the District. The number of unemployed District residents fell by 7,300 and employment rose by 15,600 over the year. Since November 1983, the District's jobless rate has dropped 2.4 percentage points as a result of these improved employment conditions. The November 1984 jobless rate is the lowest for this month since 1980, when the rate was 7.5 percent. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 8.1 percent in November 1983 to 6.9 percent in November 1984.

Preliminary data suggest that the District's jobless rate in 1984 will average approximately 9.1 percent, some 2.6 percentage points lower than the

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
November 1984

	November b/ 1984	October c/ 1984	November 1983	October 1983	Net Change From October 1984	Net Change From November 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,300	327,000	321,900	321,000	3,300	8,400
Total Employment	303,000	299,100	287,400	285,900	3,900	15,600
Total Unemployment	27,300	27,900	34,600	35,000	- 600	- 7,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.3	8.5	10.7	10.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,892,500	1,880,900	1,802,900	1,794,700	11,600	89,600
Total Employment	1,820,600	1,802,400	1,720,500	1,711,200	18,200	100,100
Total Unemployment	72,000	78,500	82,400	83,500	-6,500	-10,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,562,200	1,553,900	1,481,000	1,473,700	8,300	81,200
Total Employment	1,517,600	1,503,300	1,433,100	1,425,300	14,300	84,500
Total Unemployment	44,600	50,600	47,900	48,500	-6,000	-3,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	xxx	xxx

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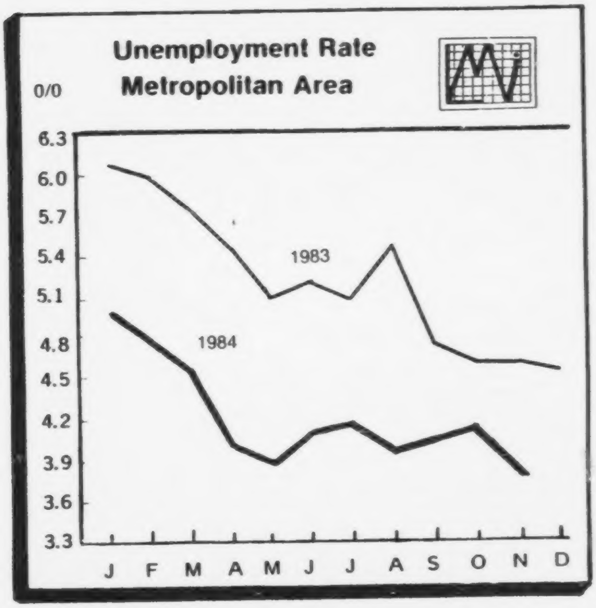
a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

1983 jobless rate. Employment in 1984 will average approximately 295,000--a 2.8 percent increase over the 1983 level of 287,000. Total joblessness in 1984 will be significantly lower than the 1983 level of 38,000. For all of 1984, joblessness in the District will average approximately 29,100.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising for two consecutive months, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates dropped moderately over the month. In November 1984, the Area unemployment rate was 3.8 percent and the Suburban rate was 2.9 percent both--0.4 percentage point below the previous month. The over the month declines in Area and Suburban unemployment rates was attributed to declining unemployment and rising employment. Area employment in November 1984 was 1,820,600--up 18,200 over the month. Suburban employment was 1,517,600--up 14,300 over the month. The number of unemployed Area and Suburban residents was 72,000 and 44,600 in November--6,500 and 6,000 below their previous month's estimates.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1984 compared to November 1983) the Area and Suburban employment situations have shown significant to moderate improvements. Since November 1983, Area and Suburban joblessness have dropped by 10,400 (12.6 percent) and 3,300 (6.9 percent). Gains in employment in the Area and Suburbs have been (relatively) less over the year. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the number of employed Area and Suburban residents have increased by 100,100 and 84,500--for increases of 5.6 percent respectively. As a result of these favorable movements in joblessness and employment the jobless rates dropped significantly in the Area and Suburbs. During the past twelve months, the Area jobless rate has declined from 4.6 percent to 3.8 percent and the Suburban jobless rate has declined from 3.2 percent to 2.9 percent.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 15,000 between October and November of this year. Seventy-five percent of this over the month increase occurred in the private sector, where growth was dominated by Wholesale/ Retail Trade (9,000 jobs) and Services (1,500 jobs). The rise in the number of jobs in Wholesale/Retail Trade (the largest October to November increase on record) reflected the abundant optimism of retailers as the holiday shopping season approached. Ninety percent of the growth in Wholesale/Retail Trade occurred in the suburbs. This phenomenon is consistent with the long-term trend in Area job growth. Public sector growth (3,800 jobs) was concentrated in State and Local Government.

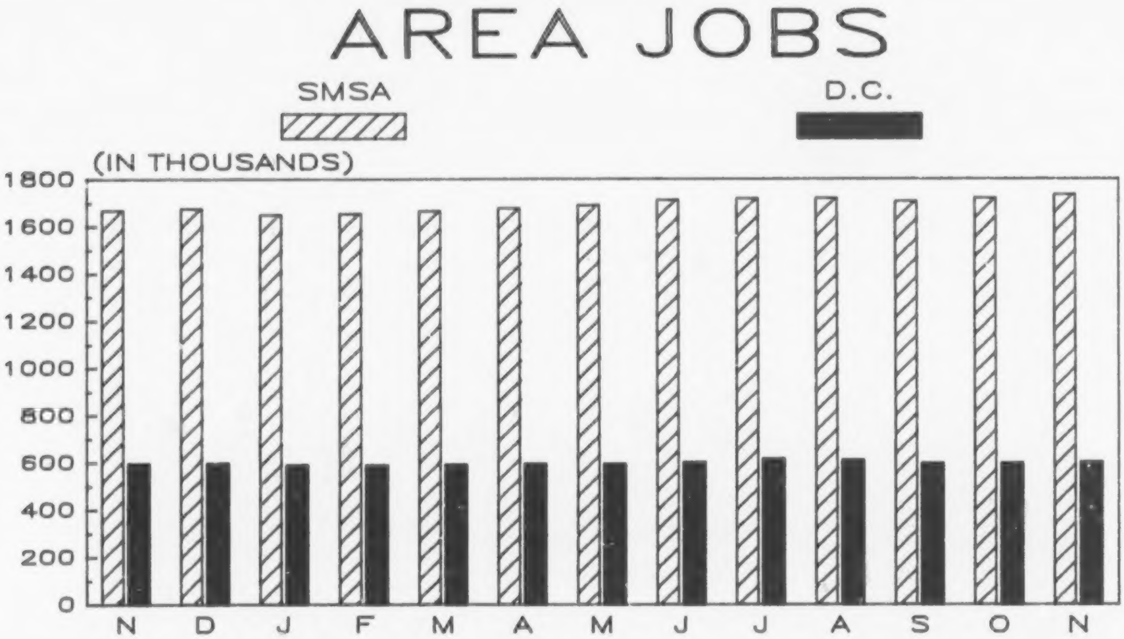
Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) Area job growth was rampant--up by 66,900 jobs. Eighty-five percent of those jobs were in the

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November a/ 1984	October b/ 1984	November 1983	November a/ 1984	October b/ 1984	November 1983
TOTAL	602.3	599.0	596.7	1,733.8	1,718.8	1,666.9
Total Private Sector	344.3	342.1	338.1	1,191.3	1,181.1	1,135.8
Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.5	71.1	70.7	67.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.8	11.7	27.5	27.2	26.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	39.3	39.2	36.6
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	10.8	10.8	10.8	88.9	89.1	80.3
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.3	25.2	26.2	81.0	80.6	78.9
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Other Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.7 c/	35.7	35.3	c/ 32.2
Communication & Public Utilities	16.9	16.8	18.4	41.2	41.2	42.7
Trade	61.2	60.3	59.9	339.9	330.9	321.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.7	64.5	63.8	61.1
Retail	51.8	50.9	50.2	275.4	267.1	260.0
General Merchandise	5.9	5.8	6.3	36.1	33.6	35.7
Food	NA	NA	NA	36.3	35.8	33.9
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.6	30.2	28.5
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	20.7	19.4	19.2
Eating & Drinking	23.9	23.7	23.0	86.3	86.2	83.2
Other Retail Trade	22.0	21.4	20.9	65.4	61.9	59.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.1	35.0	34.3	97.3	97.2	94.5
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.8	19.8	19.4
All Other	27.9	27.8	27.1	77.5	77.4	75.1
Services	197.2	196.1	192.3	513.0	511.5	492.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.3	11.5	10.7	24.9	25.2	23.5
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	20.4	20.1	19.4
Business Services	37.7	37.4	35.9	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.9	28.6	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.1	18.9	18.5	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.6	31.4	33.4	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.2	28.9	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	34.4	34.1	32.8	467.7	466.2	449.7
Government	257.9	256.9	258.6	541.5	537.7	531.1
Federal Government	209.7	209.5	210.2	352.9	352.6	350.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	188.6	185.1	180.5
D.C. Government	43.0	42.2	43.2	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



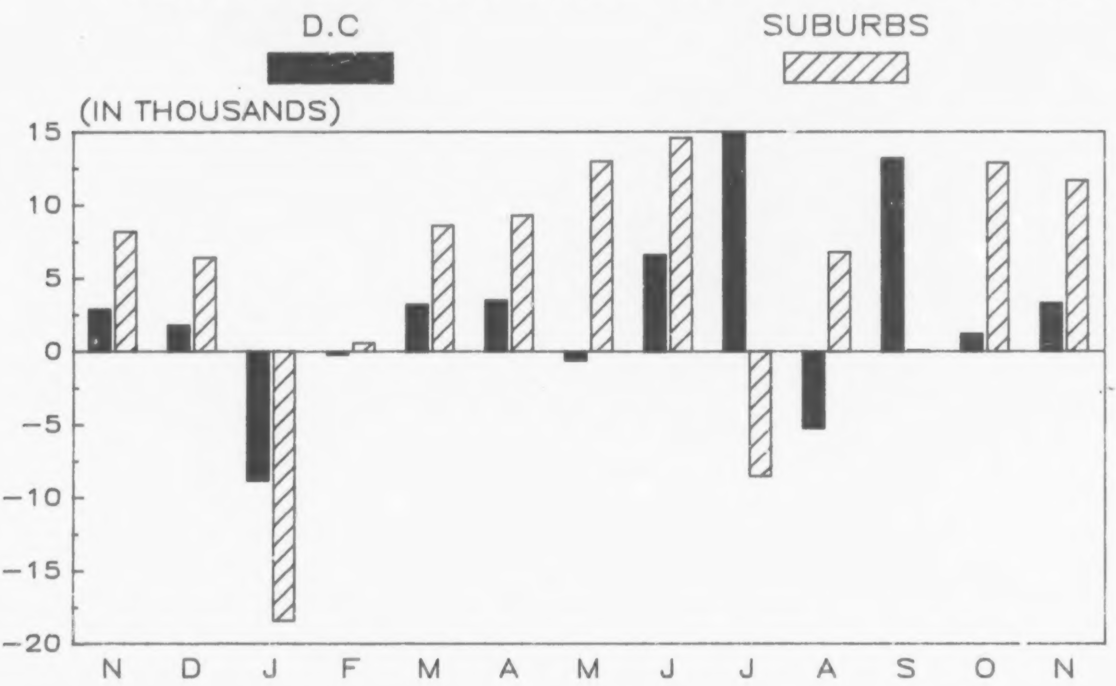
private sector. There were no suprises, as private sector growth continued to be dominated by developments in Services (20,400 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (18,800 jobs); and Construction (8,600 jobs). Eighty-seven percent of the new jobs in those key private sector industries were in the suburbs. Pronounced gains in public sector growth (10,400 jobs) were concentrated in State and Local Government (8,100 jobs). Those gains are attributed to growth in suburban public sector jobs, as the numbers of Federal and State and Local Government jobs declined marginally in the District.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 3,300 between October and November of this year. Seventy percent of this growth occurred in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance of private sector growth occurred in Services (1,100 jobs) and Retail Trade (900 jobs). Except for Services and Retail Trade, private sector growth was either marginal or nonexistent. Public sector growth (1,000 jobs) was concentrated in the District Government (800 jobs) over the month. Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) the number of District jobs rose by 5,600--the result of a private sector gain of 6,300 jobs and a public sector loss of 700 jobs. Not surprisingly, 78 percent of private sector jobs were in Services (4,900 jobs). Business Services (1,800 jobs) and Health Services (1,300 jobs) were the big gainers in the Services industry, while Educational Services (-1,800 jobs) was the big loser. The only private sector loss occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-900 jobs). In the public sector, jobs declined by 500 in the Federal Government and 200 in the D.C. Government.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of suburban jobs rose by 11,700 between October and November of this year. Private sector jobs rose by 8,900 over the month. Ninety-one percent of private sector jobs were in Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,100 jobs). Except for the gain in Wholesale/Retail Trade and the marginal decline in Construction (-200 jobs), private sector gains were


MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS

marginal to nil. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government (2,700 jobs).

Over the year (November 1984 compared to November 1983) suburban job growth was very strong (61,300 jobs). Private sector growth (50,200 jobs) was dominated by Wholesale/Retail Trade and (17,500 jobs); Services (15,500 jobs); and Contruction (8,600 jobs). Trade and Services industries are invariably the long-term growth leaders in the suburban economy. In the public sector, growth was dominated by State and Local Government (8,300 jobs).

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

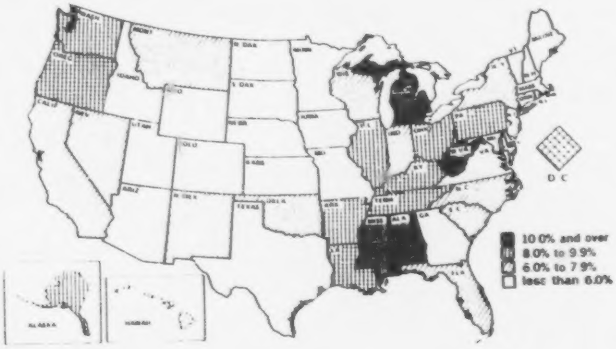
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In October 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.2 percent unemployment rate had the 38th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.4 percent), Phoenix (3.2 percent) and Boston had (3.1 percent) lower unemployment rates. In only nineteen of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

When the District proper (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 10th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 8th highest position in September. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (5.2 percent) ranked 34 and 38, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (16.0 percent); Alabama (10.7 percent);

Mississippi (10.6 percent) and Michigan (10.1 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire, with 2.8 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but seven states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to October of the previous year.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1984



Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11 highest unemployment rate in October 1984, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.5 percent. Cleveland, Ohio (13.4 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.0 percent) had the lowest. Each city except for New York and New Orleans experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	October 1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	**	20.3
2. Cleveland, OH	13.4	15.1
3. Birmingham, AL	12.0	14.1
4. Dayton, OH	11.3	13.2
5. Buffalo, NY	11.2	13.6
6. Miami, FL	10.7	12.4
7. Cincinnati, OH	10.3	11.6
8. Chicago, IL	9.8	9.9
9 New York, NY	9.7	9.2
10. New Orleans, LA	9.2	8.9
11. Newark, NJ	9.1	10.5
12. Dist. of Columbia	8.6	10.9
13. Los Angeles, CA	8.6	9.7
14. Pittsburgh, PA	8.3	10.8
15. St. Louis, MO	8.1	11.3
16. Milwaukee, WI	8.1	10.4
17. Baltimore, MD	7.7	8.0
18. Columbus, OH	7.6	9.5
19. Philadelphia, PA	7.1	8.0
20. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.0
21. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	7.7
22. Houston, TX	6.2	9.0
23. Boston, MA	4.2	7.7
24. Dallas, TX	4.0	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.
** Data not available at press time.

D.C. ON THE GROW

Office of the Deputy Mayor
for Economic Development
1350 E Street, N.W.
Room 401
Washington, D.C. 20004

The UDAG Program

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
November 1984

	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	% Change From October 1984	% Change From November 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,855	3,047	3,191	- 6.3	- 10.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,669	38,634	42,465	- 18.0	- 25.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,583	35,427	39,587	- 19.3	- 27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$3,986,039	$4,926,125	$5,623,973	- 19.1	- 29.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$139.45	$139.05	$142.07	+ 0.3	- 1.8
Number of First Payments	1,504	1,656	1,884	- 9.2	- 20.2
Number of Final Payments	808	989	1,453	- 18.3	- 44.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,390	9,001	10,425	- 6.8	- 19.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.0	21.4	21.0	- 11.2	- 9.5
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	172	266	280	- 35.3	- 38.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,875	4,357	5,016	- 11.1	- 22.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,407	3,992	4,524	- 14.7	- 24.7
Total Benefits Paid	$551,247	$648,456	$720,822	- 15.0	- 23.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.80	$162.44	$159.33	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Number of First Payments	162	247	294	- 34.4	- 44.9
Number of Final Payments	96	123	157	- 22.0	- 38.9
Total Beneficiaries	990	1,034	1,182	- 4.3	- 16.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.0	16.2	15.4	+ 29.6	+ 36.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	69	82	- 2.9	- 18.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	801	949	1,467	- 15.6	- 45.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	596	655	1,011	- 9.0	- 41.0
Total Benefits Paid	$ 95,609	$105,652	$154,996	- 9.5	- 38.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.42	$161.30	$153.31	- 0.5	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	48	58	85	- 17.2	- 43.5
Number of Final Payments	0	0	2	0.0	- 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	185	174	273	+ 6.3	- 32.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.4	11.3	11.9	+ 9.7	+ 4.2
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,094	3,382	3,553	- 8.5	- 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,345	43,940	48,948	- 17.3	- 25.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,586	40,074	45,122	- 18.7	- 27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,632,895	$5,680,233	$ 6,499,791	- 18.4	- 28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.17	$141.74	$144.05	+ 0.3	- 1.3
Number of First Payments	1,714	1,961	2,263	- 12.6	- 24.3
Number of Final Payments	904	1,112	1,612	- 18.7	- 43.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,565	10,209	11,880	- 6.3	- 19.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.0	20.4	19.9	- 6.9	- 4.5

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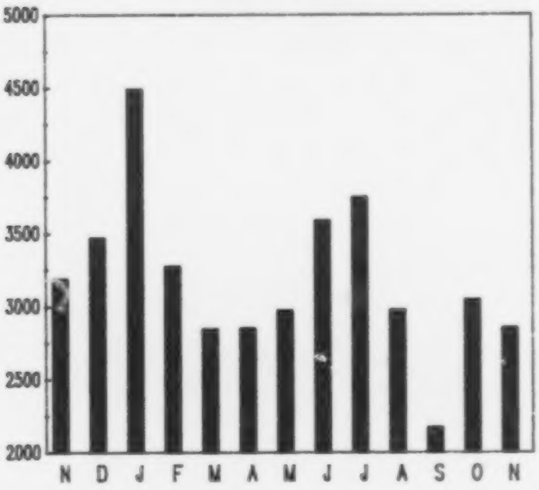
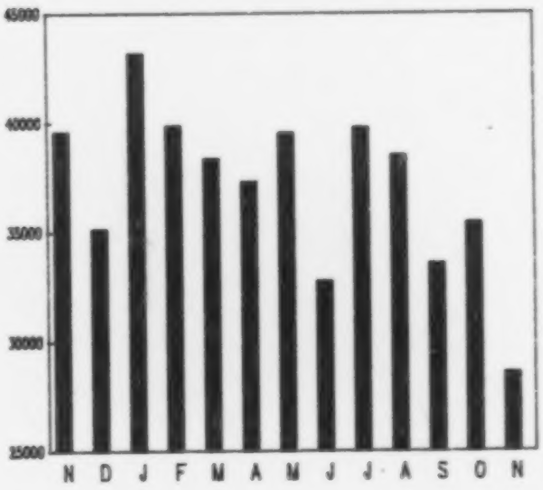
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.


INITIAL UI CLAIMS
ALL PROGRAMS


WEEKS COMPENSATED
ALL PROGRAMS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Unemployment insurance benefits totalling $4.6 million were paid in November to claimants who previously worked in the District of Columbia. The payment was $650,000 or 18 percent less than the previous month, and 29 percent less than November a year ago. Activity in the current month also included 3,100 initial claims taken, 36,345 weeks of benefits claimed, and 32,600 compensated weeks. The average payment was slightly above $142, and 1,700 persons received benefits for the first time; while 900 exhausted eligibility. During the month, 9,570 persons were recipients of benefits.

The State Program--funded from taxes paid by businesses in the private sector, accounted for 86 percent of benefits paid, 88 percent of weeks compensated and 92 percent of initial claims taken. The programs compensating former federal employees, and ex-servicepersons rank second and third in order of magnitude. These three programs have paid $65.1 million in benefits for 455,810 weeks of joblessness through November of this year, compared to $89.0 million and 610,900 weeks for the same eleven month period in 1983. The current year through November also had 38,100 initial claims taken. During this time, there were 23,600 persons who were first-time U.I. recipients for the current benefit year. On the other hand an almost equal number (22,750) exhausted benefits.

In addition to the benefits mentioned previously, the Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) Programm provided $676,500 in November. This federally funded program provides benefits to eligible claimants who have exhausted benefits from the regularly operated programs and still remain unemployed.

FSC paid $9.2 million in benefits through November, 1984.

All unemployment compensation sources accounted for a total $74.3 million outlay in jobless benefits this year to unemployed workers from the District of Columbia.

**Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!**

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m. – 11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m. – 5 p.m.	673-6995

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1984 increased $6.08. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 04¢ an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 05¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings increased $7.67 as Weekly Hours were up 0.2 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 14¢ an hour; overtime worked at premium pay was the primary cause. Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the most significant decrease as Weekly Earnings dropped $5.72. Weekly Hours showed an increase of 4.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased 7¢ an hour as a result of less overtime.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. SMSA rose 0.9 percent to 315.8 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in November 1984. For the 12-month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 5.7 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.6 percent from September to November. The November 1984 level of 319.8 (1967=100) was 5.5 percent higher than in November 1983.

Comparing the Washington CPI-U with the National CPI-U, prices are rising more rapidly in the DC Area. Nationally, from January 1984 to November 1984, the CPI-U rose from 305.2 to 315.3. An average of 3.3 percent over the ten-month period. On the other hand, locally, from January 1984 to November 1984, the CPI-U rose from 303.4 to 315.8. An average of 4.1 percent over the ten-month period. Nationally, the component which tends to show constant price increases in medical care. While locally, entertainment cost increases seem to be the dominating component.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983	November 1984	October 1984	November 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.11	400.03	393.21	39.2	38.8	39.4	10.36	10.31	9.98
Durable Goods	356.87	354.55	336.98	41.4	40.8	41.5	8.62	8.69	8.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	367.22	372.94	328.45	42.7	37.9	40.6	c/ 8.60	a/ 9.84	c/ 8.09
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	374.67	367.43	356.16	41.4	41.1	42.4	j/ 9.05	8.94	8.40
Non-durable Goods	442.88	433.75	435.06	37.5	37.2	37.7	11.81	11.66	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	504.44	501.01	464.78	35.7	36.2	36.8	a/14.13	c/13.84	12.63
Printing & Publishing	451.88	444.24	456.38	37.5	37.3	38.0	a/12.05	a/11.91	a/12.01

Total Production Workers	November '84	October '84	November '83
	32,700	32,500	32,400

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	November 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS........................	315.8	0.9	5.7
Food & Beverage..................	306.5	0.1	4.4
Housing..........................	333.2	1.3	6.8
Apparel & Upkeep.................	223.2	- 1.0	9.7
Transportation...................	306.5	0.2	2.5
Medical Care.....................	409.0	1.9	4.7
Entertainment....................	256.4	3.6	9.1
Other Goods & Services...........	315.5	1.9	7.6
Special Index:			
Energy 2/........................	165.5	1.0	6.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

The advance of 0.9 percent in the CPI-U from September to November follows increases of 0.9 percent and 1.5 percent in 2-month periods ended in July and September, respectively. Increases in the housing, entertainment, medical care, and educational components accounted for most of the September-to-November advance.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

CRIME VICTIMS
COMPENSATION
PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

2/22/85 S1527-3 A

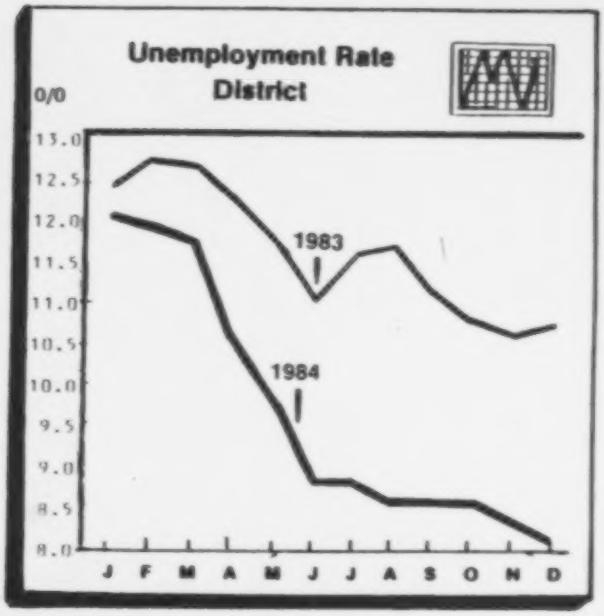
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for December 1984 February 15, 1985

EMPLOYMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS UP— UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After a brief pause between August and October 1984, the District's unemployment rate continued its decline in November and December. Between November and December, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent to 8.1 percent. Since January 1984, the District's unemployment rate has dropped from a high of 12.1 percent to the current rate of 8.1 percent.

The improvement in the employment situation of District residents over the month is due to rising employment and falling unemployment. The number of employed City residents rose by 3,300 to 306,400 in December--the largest November to December increase since before 1970. The rapid growth in resident employment was fueled in part by rapid growth in the number of City and Area jobs. This growth in part was stimulated by seasonal hiring in retail trade. In December unemployment among District residents fell by 600 to 26,900. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 6.8 percent in November to 6.9 percent in December 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates (December 1984 compared to December 1983) the employment situation of District residents continues to improve. Since December 1983, 18,600 more District residents have found jobs and 8,100 fewer District residents are unemployed. The District's jobless rate has fallen 2.7 percentage points during this twelve month period. This 2.7 percentage point drop in the District jobless rate over the year was the second largest drop in the rate during 1984. The jobless rate dropped the greatest during the twelve month period between August 1983 and August 1984 when it dropped 3.1 percentage points. Nationally, the civilian

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

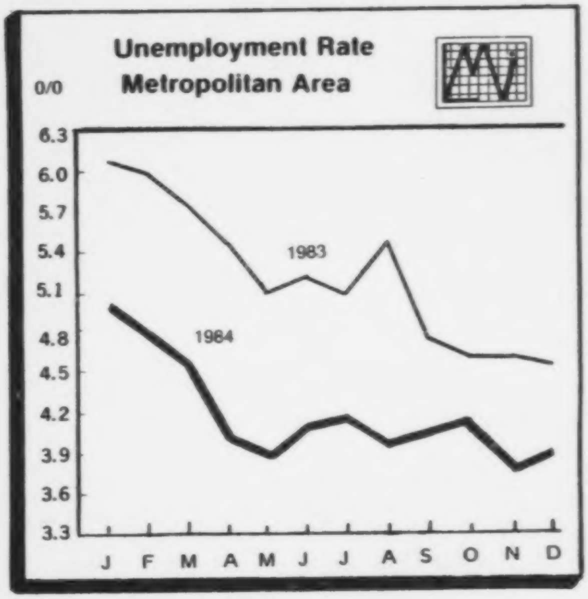
LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
December 1984

	December b/ 1984	November c/ 1984	December 1983	November 1983	Net Change From November 1984	Net Change From December 1983
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,200	330,600	322,800	321,900	2,600	10,400
Total Employment	306,400	303,100	287,800	287,400	3,300	18,600
Total Unemployment	26,900	27,500	35,000	34,600	- 600	- 8,100
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.3	10.8	10.7	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,915,400	1,894,600	1,808,300	1,802,900	20,800	107,100
Total Employment	1,840,400	1,822,200	1,726,500	1,720,500	18,200	113,700
Total Unemployment	75,000	72,400	81,600	82,400	2,600	- 6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,582,200	1,564,000	1,485,500	1,481,000	18,200	96,700
Total Employment	1,534,000	1,519,100	1,438,900	1,433,100	14,900	95,100
Total Unemployment	48,200	44,800	46,600	47,900	3,400	1,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

jobless rate fell from 7.9 percent in December 1983 to 6.9 percent in December 1984.



THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Washington Metropolitan Area, unemployment rose faster than employment between November and December 1984, (3.7 percent compared to 1.0 percent) resulting in an increase in the Area's unemployment rate over the month. The Washington Area's December unemployment rate was 3.9 percent compared to 3.8 percent in November. Similarly, the suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.9 percent in November 1984 to 3.0 percent in December 1984. Area employment rose to 1,840,400 in December from 1,822,200 in November and Suburban employment rose to 1,534,000 in December from 1,519,100 in November 1984. Unemployment was also up in the Area and Suburbs, rising by 2,600 in the Area to 75,000 and by 3,400 in the Suburbs to 48,200.

Over the year (December 1983 compared to December 1984) the Area jobless rate declined significantly, while the Suburban jobless rate was changed little. The Area's jobless rate fell 0.6 percentage point over the year--to 3.9 percent. The Suburban jobless rate fell only marginally over the year from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent. Area employment rose 6.2 percent (113,700) over the year and Suburban employment rose 6.3 percent (95,100). Total joblessness in the Area dropped by 6,600 between December 1983 and December 1984 but rose by 1,600 in the Suburbs over the year.

Over the past few months, the improvements in the Area's jobless rates over the year have been the result of the improved employment situation of District residents. The lack of significant downward movement in the Suburban jobless rate suggests that the suburban labor force is approaching or has already reached full employment. With full employment of Suburban residents and with expanding City and Area economies in 1985, we should expect to see further improvements in the employment status of District residents throughout 1985.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose to 1,749,900 between December 1983 and December 1984--an increase of 74,800 jobs over the year. Ninety percent of the new jobs were in the suburbs. Most of the new jobs were in the private sector (62,400 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each of the monitored industries. Area growth continues to be strongest in Services (21,400 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,100 jobs). Public sector growth was led by State and Local Government (9,900 jobs), primarily reflecting suburban growth. The number of Federal Government jobs rose by 2,500 over the year, reflecting a net decline of 200 Federal jobs in the District and net gain of 2,700 Federal jobs in suburban jurisdictions. This rise in

The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 *72 or 73.*

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

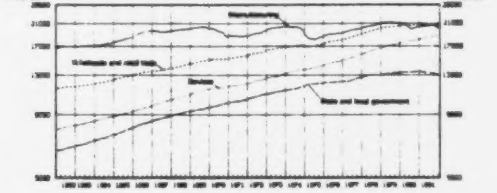
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



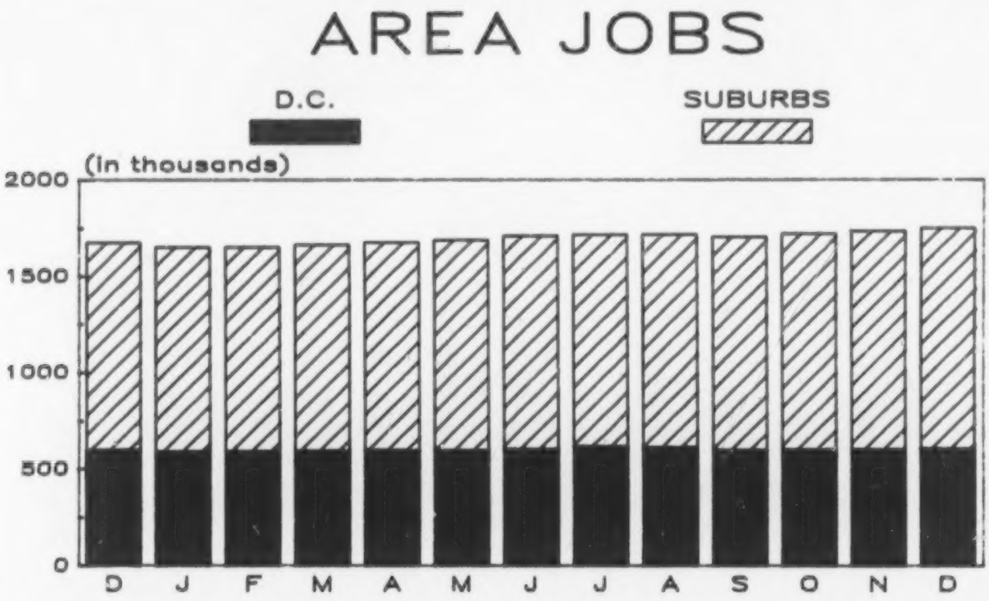
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December a/ 1984	November b/ 1984	December 1983	December a/ 1984	November b/ 1984	December 1983
TOTAL	606.1	602.6	598.5	1,749.9	1,734.4	1,675.1
Total Private Sector	347.3	344.5	339.7	1,206.6	1,192.6	1,144.2
Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.5	71.6	70.9	67.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.4	4.3	4.5
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.9	11.7	27.8	27.5	26.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.1	2.0	39.4	39.1	37.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	10.7	10.8	10.7	90.1	89.5	79.1
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.4	25.3	26.0	81.7	81.1	79.4
Interstate Railroads	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Other Transportation	5.3	5.2	4.7 c/	36.3	35.7	c/ 32.8
Communication & Public Utilities	16.9	16.9	18.3	41.3	41.3	42.7
Trade	62.5	61.3	60.9	349.2	339.6	329.1
Wholesale	9.6	9.4	9.7	65.3	64.5	61.7
Retail	52.9	51.9	51.2	283.9	275.1	267.5
General Merchandise	6.4	5.9	6.5	40.9	36.9	38.1
Food	NA	NA	NA	37.5	36.2	34.3
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	30.5	30.5	28.3
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	21.8	20.7	21.2
Eating & Drinking	24.0	24.0	23.1	86.8	86.3	83.1
Other Retail Trade	22.5	22.0	21.6	66.4	64.5	62.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.4	35.1	34.4	98.4	97.5	94.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.9	19.8	19.4
All Other	28.2	27.9	27.2	78.5	77.7	75.4
Services	198.6	197.2	193.1	514.5	512.9	493.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.4	11.3	10.7	24.6	25.0	23.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	3.8	20.5	20.4	19.4
Business Services	37.8	37.7	36.2	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.9	29.9	28.7	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	19.2	19.1	18.4	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	31.8	31.6	33.2	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.3	29.2	28.6	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	35.1	34.4	33.5	469.4	467.5	450.4
Government	258.8	258.1	258.8	543.3	541.8	530.9
Federal Government	210.1	209.9	210.3	353.3	353.1	350.8
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	190.0	188.7	180.1
D.C. Government	43.5	43.0	43.3	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Federal suburban job growth probably reflects the increase in defense hiring.

Over the month (November 1984 to December 1984) the number of Area jobs rose by 15,500. Ninety percent of those jobs were in the private sector and 77 percent were in the suburbs. Stimulated by seasonal hiring, the number of Wholesale/Retail jobs rose by 9,600 over the month. Except for Services (1,600 jobs) and Trade, gains were marginal over the month in the private sector. Public sector gains were dominated by State and Local Government (1,300 jobs)--most of which occurred in suburban jurisdictions. Federal Government job growth (200) was limited to the District over the month.

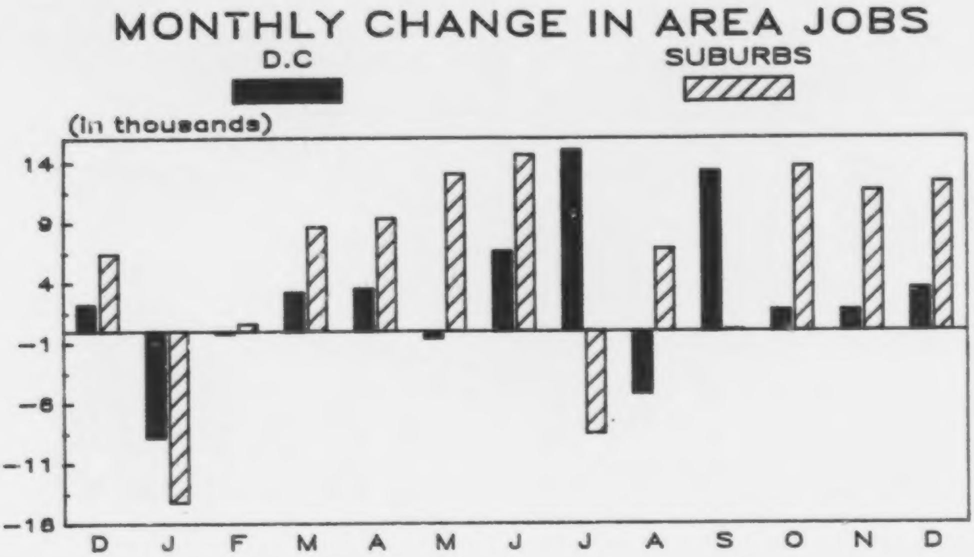
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District rose by 7,600 between December 1983 and December 1984. This job growth was limited to the private sector, as a marginal gain in D.C. Government employment was offset by a marginal loss in Federal Government employment. Private sector growth was greatest in Services (5,500 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,600 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,000 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities suffered a marginal decline (-600 jobs) over the year. There was no net change in the number of jobs in Construction and Mining over the year.

Over the month (November 1984 to December 1984) the number of District jobs rose by 3,500. Eighty percent of those jobs were in the private sector, reflecting seasonal hiring in Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,200 jobs); and an over the month rise in Services (1,400 jobs). Other private sector industries experienced either marginal gains or marginal losses . The number of public sector jobs rose marginally over the month.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

The number of suburban jobs rose by 67,200 between December 1983 and December 1984 reflecting strong advances in both the public and private sectors. Private sector gains accounted for 82 percent of the new jobs over the year, sustained by exuberant performance in Wholesale and Retail Trade (18,500 jobs); Services (15,900 jobs); and Construction (11,000 jobs). Public sector growth was



bolstered by quickened activity in State and Local Government (9,700 jobs). The number of federal jobs rose by 2,700 over the year.

Supported by the surging pace of private sector growth, the number of suburban jobs spiralled upward to 1,143,800 between November and December 1984--an increase of 12,000 jobs over the month. Ninety-three percent of the new jobs were in the private sector (11,200 jobs). Seventy-five percent of private sector growth occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (8,400 jobs), reflecting seasonal hiring. Except for Services (200 jobs) and Trade, gains in the private sector were moderate over the month. Public sector growth (800 jobs) was limited to State and Local Government.

AREA JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS - 1990

Over the decade of the 1980's Area employment will grow 23 percent adding 371,800 new jobs to the 1980 base. Total 1990 employment for the metropolitan market will approach (and perhaps exceed) 2,000,000 jobs. The average annual growth of 2.3 percent will be exceeded by three occupational groups--sales workers (3.0 percent/year); service workers (2.9 percent/year); and professional and techincal workers (2.7 percent/year).

Jobs for managers and officials should expand at a rate slightly below the rate for all occupations (2.2 vs 2.3 percent/year), as will jobs for clerical workers (2.1 percent/year). Blue collar type jobs (craft workers, operatives, and laborers) will add approximately 46,000 workers to their 1980 employment base (279,000), but will grow at an annual rate of only 1.7 percent.

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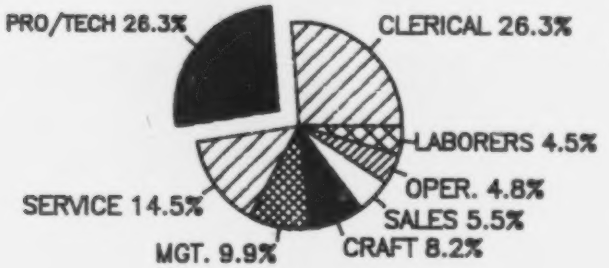
For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

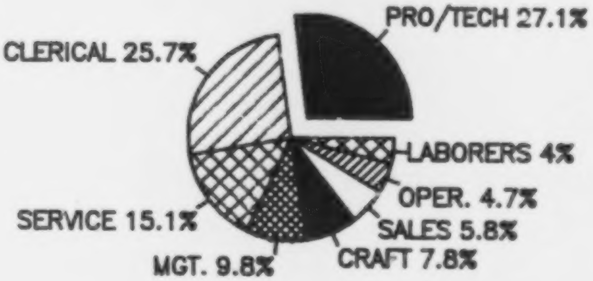
CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

1200 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON AREA (SMSA)
1980



OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON AREA (SMSA)
1990



Nearly 55 percent of the nearly 2 million 1990 jobs will be represented by 57 occupations each of which had 6,000 or more workers in 1980 and/or 6000 or more projected workers in 1990. (See Table)

The largest number of "new" jobs will be "traditional" skilled and semi-skilled white collar occupations and not the more glamorious "hi-tech" jobs. The ten occupations adding the largest number of new jobs between 1980 and 1990 are expected to be:

Occupation	New Jobs
Secretaries	25,000
Janitors/Porters	17,900
Sales Clerks	13,200
Elementary Teachers	10,000
Systems Analysts, ADP	9,600
Gen. Office Clerks	8,800
Cashiers	8,500
Food Prep. Workers	7,600
Nurses, R.N.	7,000
Tech. Sales Repre.	6,100

The ten occupations that are expected to grow at the fastest rate in the metro area include some of the above occupations, but over all these jobs tend to be slightly more technical and professional in nature.

Occupation	Rate of Growth
Teacher Aids	64.0%
Computer Operators	54.9%
Economists	49.1%
Systems Analysts, ADP*	48.3%
Elementry Teachers*	45.3%
Food Prep. Workers*	44.7%
Bus Drivers	39.7%
Nurses, R.N.*	38.0%
Guards/Door Keepers	37.6%
Computer Programmers	35.6%

---

* Occupations representing both a large and rapid expansion.

Stenographers and keypunch operators will actually decline over the decade, probably reflecting the continued expansion of the "electronic" office. Projections for over 1,000 different occupations may be obtained from LMIR or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR

OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF 6,000 OR MORE IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
Estimated 1980 and Projected 1990

	Estimated 1980	Projected 1990
Total all Occupations	848,360	1,074,310
Profesional Technical & Kindred Workers	197,340	260,310
Electrical Engineers	13,060	17,300
Electric, Electri, Techn.	8,530	11,260
Nurses, RN	18,430	25,430
Physicians/Surgeons	8,390	11,210
Nurses, LPN	6,910	8,050
Computer Programmers	12,290	16,660
Systems Analyst, ADP	19,850	29,430
Economists	6,620	9,870
Teachers, Elementary	22,110	32,132
Teachers, Secondary	22,070	27,770
Writer/Editors	8,690	10,820
Accountants Auditors	17,430	22,150
Purchasing Agents/Buyers	5,710	6,160
Lawyers	17,190	21,160
Personnel/Labor Rel. Spec.	10,060	10,910
Managers & Officials	18,410	23,770
Managers, Restu., Coff. Shop	5,990	7,980
Managers, Store	12,420	15,640
Sales Workers	69,340	91,330
Sales Clerk	43,060	56,220
Sales Repre., Nontechnical	7,840	10,530
Sales Repre., Technical	18,440	24,580
Clerical	307,150	375,220
Secretaries	77,170	102,180
Stenographers	8,330	6,600
Typists	34,710	39,010
Computer, Operators	6,030	9,320
Keypunch Operators	6,370	5,670
Bank Tellers	9,660	11,370
Accounting Clerks	16,190	18,210
Bookkeepers	12,440	15,310
Cashiers	25,400	33,880
Clerical Supervisors	8,320	10,320
File Clerks	5,260	6,600
Postal Carriers	6,160	6,530
Receptionists	7,240	9,270
Stock Clerks, Stock Room	10,820	13,740
Teachers Aides	8,370	13,730
General Office Clerks	64,680	73,480

OCCUPATIONS WITH EMPLOYMENT OF 6,000 OR MORE IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
Estimated 1980 and Projected 1990

	Estimated 1980	Projected 1990
Craft and Kindred Workers	52,830	62,570
Carpenters	9,860	10,370
Electricians	6,310	6,760
Blue Collar, Supervisors	8,860	10,790
Metal Crafts Workers	5,860	6,440
Automotive Mechanics	10,710	13,670
Maint. Repairers Gen'l Utili.	11,230	14,540
Operative	29,690	36,490
Bus Drivers	4,640	6,480
Delivery & Route Workers	10,390	12,880
Truck Drivers	14,660	17,130
Services Workers	145,800	192,220
Janitors Porters & Cleaners	56,640	74,490
Dining Room Attns. Bar/helper, etc.	5,700	7,620
Cooks, Shorter Order	5,120	6,120
Cooks, Restaurant	5,500	7,070
Waiters/Waitresses	23,000	28,583
Ketchen Helpers	8,970	11,940
Food Prep. & Ser. Workers	16,920	24,490
Nurses Aides	11,040	14,150
Guards/Doorkeepers	12,910	17,760
Laborers Ex Farm		
Gardeners & Groundkeepers	6,230	7,420
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	9,360	11,430
Helpers, Trade	12,210	13,700

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

SOURCE: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

THANKS TO THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL YOU CAN OFFER ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AND SAVE ON THE COST.

If you're an employer offering on-the-job training you already know this is one of the best ways to give new employees the skills they need. And now it's also one of the most affordable ways, thanks to a program offered by the D.C. Private Industry Council that lets you be reimbursed for the cost of training eligible workers.

Best of all, this program involves very little paperwork and is remarkably easy to use. We'll sit down with you to compile the information needed to develop a contract. And after that, no further documentation is required beyond what you already keep for your own records.

The fastest way to pick up all the details is to just pick up the phone and give us a call.

Call The D.C. Private
Industry Council
463-7811
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For Washington, D.C.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
December 1984

	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	% Change From November 1984	% Change From December 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,896	2,855	3,469	+ 1.4	- 16.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,267	31,669	37,889	+ 5.0	- 12.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,524	28,583	35,141	+ 6.8	- 13.1
Total Benefits Paid	$4,291,627	$3,986,039	$4,952,945	+ 7.7	- 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.60	$139.45	$140.94	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Number of First Payments	1,574	1,504	1,689	+ 4.7	- 6.8
Number of Final Payments	829	808	962	+ 2.6	- 13.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,765	8,390	10,045	+ 4.5	- 12.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.4	19.0	20.8	+ 2.1	- 6.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	141	172	229	- 18.0	- 38.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,815	3,875	4,441	- 1.5	- 14.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,573	3,407	4,096	+ 4.9	- 12.8
Total Benefits Paid	$578,363	$551,247	$648,380	+ 4.9	- 10.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.87	$161.80	$158.30	0.0	+ 2.3
Number of First Payments	144	162	201	- 11.1	- 28.4
Number of Final Payments	97	96	114	+ 1.0	- 14.9
Total Beneficiaries	982	990	1,151	- 0.8	- 14.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	24.8	21.0	20.4	+ 18.1	+ 21.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	67	64	- 11.9	- 7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	816	801	1,209	+ 1.9	- 32.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	548	596	863	- 8.1	- 36.5
Total Benefits Paid	$ 88,378	$ 95,609	$134,426	- 7.6	- 34.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.27	$160.42	$155.77	+ 0.5	+ 3.5
Number of First Payments	53	48	74	+ 10.4	- 28.4
Number of Final Payments	1	0	2	+ 0.0	- 50.0
Total Beneficiaries	174	185	262	- 5.9	- 33.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.3	12.4	11.7	- 16.9	- 12.0
TOTAL—ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,096	3,094	3,762	+ 0.1	- 17.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,898	36,345	43,539	+ 4.3	- 13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,645	32,586	40,100	+ 6.3	- 13.6
Total Benefits Paid	$4,958,368	$4,632,895	$ 5,735,751	+ 7.0	- 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.12	$142.17	$143.04	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Number of First Payments	1,771	1,714	1,964	+ 3.3	- 9.8
Number of Final Payments	927	904	1,078	+ 2.5	- 14.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,921	9,565	11,458	+ 3.7	- 13.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.6	19.0	20.4	+ 3.2	- 3.9

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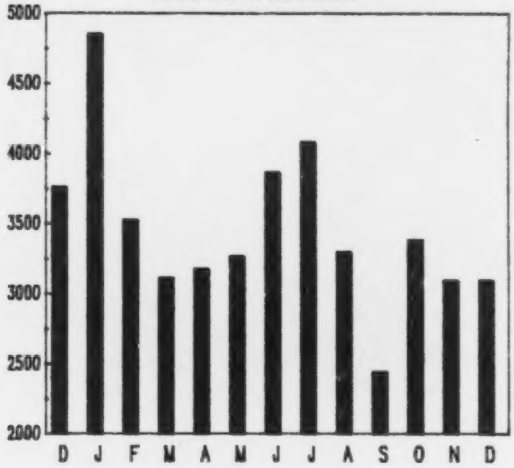
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

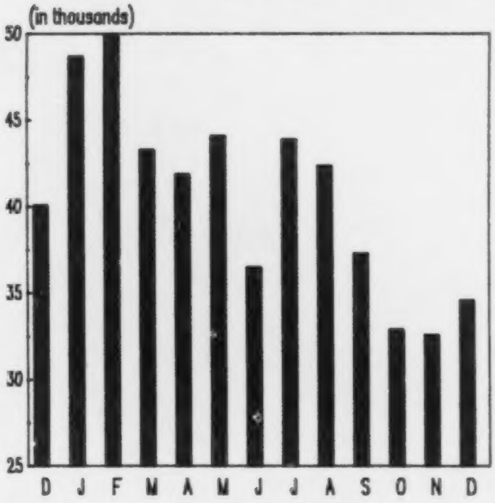
c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

INITIAL UI CLAIMS
ALL PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED
ALL UI PROGRAMS



JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT OUTLAYS DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY FROM 1983 LEVELS

The level of initial claims taken by the District of Columbia in regular programs serving unemployed persons was virtually unchanged from November to December, 1984. It was 18 percent below the previous year in December. The jobless filers claimed 38,000 weeks of idleness, and were compensated for 35,000 of same. Benefits paid amounted to $4.9 million compared to $4.6 in November--and $5.7 million a year ago in December. The State UI Program, with 87 percent of benefits paid, continues to shoulder the lion's share of activity of the three programs (State, Federal, and Ex-Servicepersons).

There were 9,600 initial claims taken in the fourth quarter of 1984--also below (- 13.5 percent) the fourth quarter of 1983. Likewise, the 118,200 weeks claimed for joblessness in the current quarter were 18,700 below 136,900 recorded in 1983. Benefits paid ($15.3 million) dropped nearly $3 million from the $18.2 million outlay in the last quarter of 1983. The downward trend is corroborated by the movement of claimants who received compensation for the first time--5,400 in 1984 compared to 6,200 in 1983.

The 1983 and 1984 calendar year activities naturally mirrored those of their last month and last quarter. Claims were down from 45,500 in 1983 to 41,200 in the current year. The weeks claimed for idleness went from 689,500 to 535,400, while weeks paid sank to 490,500 from the 651,000 level set last year. Benefits paid amounted to $70.1 million--down 26 percent from last year.

The downward trends are attributable principally to two things: (1) the economies of the area and the city appear to have improved as indicated by falling unemployment rates (2) 1984 marks the first full year in which benefit measures were in effect aimed at stemming the tide of the U.I. trust fund drain. These measures were a reduction of the maximum benefit duration from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work.

Unemployment insurance outlays in 1984

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

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JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: Check with your school principal to find out when summer job registration is scheduled at your school.

OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH AND COLLEGE STUDENTS: Register at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 103, Monday thru Friday from 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

IN ORDER TO REGISTER, YOU MUST BRING THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

- BIRTH CERTIFICATE
- SOCIAL SECURITY CARD
- PROOF OF D.C. RESIDENCY (Library Card, Non-Driver ID, Driver's License, etc.)
- PROOF OF FAMILY INCOME (Document or statement used to verify income can be no older than 6 months)
- ALIEN REGISTRATION CARD, IF YOU ARE A NON-CITIZEN
- PROOF OF SELECTIVE SERVICE (DRAFT) REGISTRATION, IF YOU ARE A MALE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER*

*Locally funded positions do not require proof of Selective Service registration. Lack of proof will not prevent certification in SYEP.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

January 1985

**REGISTRATION ENDS
APRIL 26, 1985**

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer — additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements
- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

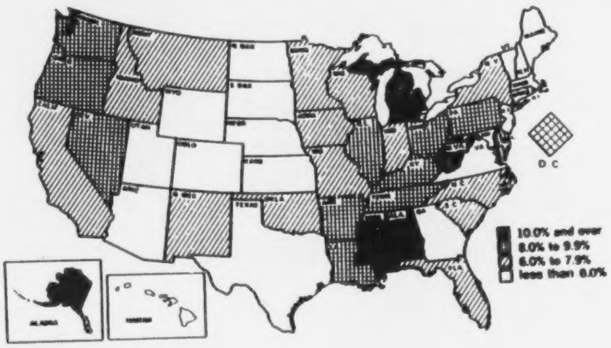
Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

from all sources, including $9.8 from the Federal Supplemental Compensation Program, totalled $79.9 million. This was also down--31 percent--from the $116.3 million level set in 1983.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In November 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate had the 38th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.3 percent), Phoenix (3.1 percent) and Boston had (2.8 percent) lower unemployment rates. In only nineteen of the 240 metropolitan areas was the rate higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1984



When the District proper (with a November preliminary unemployment rate of 8.3 percent)* was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 12th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 10th highest position in October. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.5 percent) and Virginia (5.1 percent) ranked 37 and 43, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.6 percent); Alabama (11.0 percent); Mississippi (11.0 percent) and Michigan (10.7 percent) and Alaska (10.5 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire and Massachusetts with 3.4 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate among the states. All but seven states experienced lower or the same unemployment rates when compared to November of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11th highest unemployment rate in November 1984, at 8.3 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 7.8 percent. Gary, Indiana (21.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas and Boston (3.8 percent) tied for the lowest. Gary was the only city whose rate was higher the same month a year ago.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	November	
	1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	21.2	20.7
2. Cleveland, OH	12.6	15.4
3. Buffalo, NY	11.8	14.0
4. Birmingham, AL	10.9	13.7
5. Dayton, OH	10.5	13.5
6. Newark, NJ	10.3	11.5
7. Cincinnati, OH	9.2	12.0
8. Miami, FL	9.0	11.5
9. New Orleans, LA	9.0	9.0
10. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.7
11. Dist. of Columbia	8.3	10.7
12. Pittsburgh, PA	8.1	11.0
13. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	8.7
14 New York, NY	7.9	8.0
15. Baltimore, MD	7.8	7.8
16. St. Louis, MO	7.7	11.2
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.2	10.3
18. Columbus, OH	7.1	9.6
19. Philadelphia, PA	6.9	8.2
20. Houston, TX	6.4	8.5

21.	Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.7
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.2	7.5
23.	Boston, MA	3.8	6.4
24.	Dallas, TX	3.8	4.9

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES - 1984... "JOBS, JOBS, AND MORE JOBS..."

During 1984, the Department of Employment Services (DOES) accomplished in its employment and training programs several unique achievements:

- Executed 88 employment ("first-source") agreements through September 30, 1984 with companies and firms benefiting from District Government contracts, loans, bonds, and other forms of financial assistance. In FY 1984, these agreements resulted in 492 jobs for D.C. residents. These agreements stem from an executive order issued by Mayor Barry in November, 1983 requiring financial assistance beneficiaries to hire a minimum of 51 percent D.C. residents for jobs created as a result of such assistance, and to use DOES as a first source for referral of job applicants.

- Conducted a successful Summer Youth Employment Program which served more than 20,000 D.C. youth. The Department of Employment Services also participated in the summer jobs programs conducted by the Board of Trade/D.C. Private Industry Council. As a result, unsubsidized employment in the private sector nearly doubled -- from 329 to 585 between the 1983 and 1984 programs.

- Conducted recruitment, screening and referral services to staff entry-level and supervisory positions for the new J.W. Marriott Hotel. This resulted in over 495 people hired through our screening and referral system. This private-public partnership with the Marriott Corporation represented the largest such recruitment effort in the Agency's history.

- Prepared a marketing analysis to support city promotion and lobbying efforts for a D.C. baseball franchise.

- Founded and formally opened the D.C. Apprenticeship school in cooperation with the D.C. Public Schools. The school will provide trade-related education to D.C. apprentices who heretofore traveled to Maryland and Virginia for this instruction. Established additional apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs at Lorton Reformatory.

- Formed an effective alliance with the D.C. Private Industry Council (PIC) which allowed for the first time, joint review and evaluation of skills training proposals and training vendor selection, by a group representing DOES and the PIC.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

Job Service

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

Employer Services Center ______ 639-1601

- The DOES/PIC partnership initiated a series of meetings with executives of key area industries to develop industry-tailored skills and training programs. As a result, 150 clients received bank teller training in a program developed in cooperation with the D.C. Bankers Association. The Hotel Industry in partnership with DOES and PIC, participated in a banquet waiters and waitresses program that trained 66 participants over a nine month period. The Hotel and Restaurant Associations partnership trained 39 apprentice chefs with the Culinary Arts program. The Hospital Council of the National Capitol Area representing Howard University Hospital, George Washington University Hospital, Georgetown University Hospital, Providence Hospital, Washington Hospital Center, and Hospital for Sick Childern worked with the PIC and DOES to train 20 medical transcribers. A job search assistance program, Renew II, another DOES/PIC partnership project enrolled 74 clients.

- As a result of a DOES Private Sector Outreach Program, preliminary plans have been developed for training women as diesel mechanics with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA). Training is planned for admitting and insurance billing clerks, after the D.C. Hospital Association surveyed training needs of their member hospitals, resulting from new federal cost containment regulations. DOES is also meeting with representatives of the D.C. Restaurant Industry to design a program to meet their staffing needs and to expand the number of waiters and waitresses who are reflective of the City population.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1984 increased $7.02. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 10¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings rose $51.47 as Weekly Hours

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
December 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983	December 1984	November 1984	December 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.93	399.91	399.59	39.7	39.4	39.8	10.25	10.15	10.04
Durable Goods	371.42	354.38	341.82	42.4	41.4	42.2	8.76	8.56	8.10
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	384.34	366.36	333.74	44.9	42.6	40.9	c/ 8.56	8.60	8.16
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	394.24	371.49	361.65	42.3	41.6	42.9	a/ 9.32	8.93	8.43
Non-durable Goods	443.17	433.58	442.64	37.7	37.9	37.8	11.49	11.44	11.71
Food & Kindred Products	551.21	499.74	545.58	38.6	36.8	42.0	a/14.28	a/13.58	a/12.99
Printing & Publishing	433.43	439.99	451.98	37.3	37.8	37.2	11.62	a/11.64	a/12.15

Total Production Workers	December '84	November '84	December '83
	33,100	32,800	32,500

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

were up 1.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 70¢ an hour; overtime worked at premium pay was the major factor. Although there were no large decreases Stone, Clay and Glass Products and Printing and Publishing declined, due to less overtime.

Announcing BLS Publication

The new edition of the "Occupational Outlook Handbook" containing projections of the job market for 200 occupations is now available. This perennial best-seller is a valuable tool in helping people of all ages make important career decisions.

The "Handbook" is one of the most widely used sources of career information in the nation. For each occupation, current authoritative information is presented on:

--characteristics of the work,
--personal qualifications, training, and educational requirements,
--earnings and chances for advancement,
--working conditions,
--job prospects to 1995,
--and where to find additional information.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 1984-85 EDITION Bulletin 2205

Paperback copy $8.50
Hardcover copy $10.00

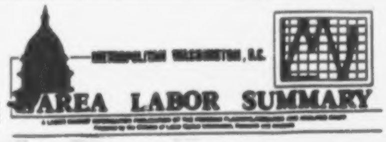
To place your order, write to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, PA 19101. Payment must be enclosed--a check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents or a typed GPO deposit account order form.

1984-INDEX TO AREA LABOR SUMMARY ARTICALES

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) reports monthly on employment, unemployment, jobs, and unemployment insurance statistics in the District and Metropolitan Area. Unemployment rates in states, metropolitan areas, and, selected cities as well as bi-monthly area consumer prices are also presented in the ALS.

In addition to these standard features, the ALS in 1984 contained several special articles. The following is a list of those articles. Copies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1642.

Special Article	ALS Issue
Annual Pay in the Washington Area & Other Metropolitan Areas - 1982.....	April 13, 1984
Characteristics of the District's Unemployed - 1983..........................	May 11, 1984
District Collective Bargaining Calander - 1984............................	June 15, 1984
The Educational Attainment of D.C. Residents - A Census View..................	June 15, 1984
Wage Increases in the Area Were Moderate Over The Past Year................	July 13, 1984
A Profile of the Hispanic Community From the 1980 Census........................	July 13, 1984
Profile of Asians, Pacific Islanders, and the Foreign Born from the 1980 Census..	August 10, 1984
Job Bank - Fitting the Pieces Together.......	August 10, 1984
Unemployment of District Residents By Industry and Occupation: 1983...........	September 14, 1984
Mayor Barry Opens New Apprenticeship School.....................................	October 12, 1984
Area Pay in 1983.............................	October 12, 1984
Average Pay in the District - 1982...........	November 16, 1984
A Profile of District Residents Not-In-The Labor Force.....................	November 16, 1984
Over 20,000 Youth Worked This Summer.........	November 16, 1984
Increases in Personal Income Lag Behind in the District................	December 14, 1984
DOES Forms Partnership with Burdick School................................	December 14, 1984
Discouraged Workers in the District - 1983............................	December 14, 1984



The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

SUMMER JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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UNEMPLOYMENT
50
INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

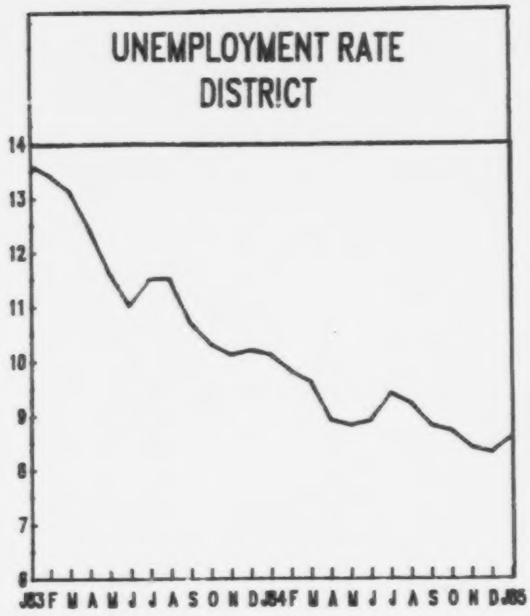
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for January 1985 **March 22, 1985**

DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate rose modestly over the month--from 8.3 percent in December 1984 to 8.6 percent in January 1985. Contributing to this rise in the unemployment rate was an increase in unemployment of 1,700 over the month. Between December 1984 and January 1985 unemployment among District residents increased 6.4 percent--totalling 28,300 in January 1985.

Employment, which has been rising since October 1984, unexpectedly continued its upward trend between December 1984 and January 1985. The over the month gain in City resident employment was 4,000--totalling 299,400 in January 1985. This is only the second time, since 1970 when the Department began keeping records, that the January level of employment exceeded the December level. This over the month employment growth (1.4 percent), though, was insufficient to offset the rise in unemployment (6.4 percent), resulting in the modest (0.3 percentage point) rise in the rate over the month. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 7.0 percent in December 1984 to 8.0 percent in January 1985.

Except for a brief pause in July 1984, the employment situation of District residents improved throughout all of 1984. This improvement continued into 1985. Since January 1984, the City's jobless rate has dropped 1.5 percentage points. This drop in the jobless rate was due to significant declines in joblessness (3,300) and strong gains in employment (16,700) over the year. Nationally, the civilian jobless rate declined from 8.8 percent in January 1984 to 8.0 percent in January 1985.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
January 1985

	January b/ 1985	December c/ 1984	January 1984	December 1983	Net Change From December 1984	Net Change From January 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian ~~Labor~~ Force	327,800	322,000	314,300	323,700	5,800	13,500
Total Employment	299,400	295,400	282,700	290,700	4,000	16,700
Total Unemployment	28,300	26,600	31,600	33,000	1,700	- 3,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.3	10.1	10.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,002,700	2,021,800	1,875,300	N/A	-19,100	127,400
Total Employment	1,913,000	1,943,600	1,785,400	N/A	-30,600	127,600
Total Unemployment	89,700	78,200	89,800	N/A	11,500	- 100
Unemployment Rate d/	4.5	3.8	4.8	N/A	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,675,000	1,699,800	1,561,000	N/A	-24,800	114,000
Total Employment	1,613,600	1,648,200	1,502,700	N/A	-34,600	110,900
Total Unemployment	61,400	51,600	58,300	N/A	9,800	3,100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	3.0	3.7	N/A	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

(Technical Note: Because of benchmark revisions, care should be taken when comparing January 1985 and December 1984 Labor Force Statistics).

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Effective with the January 1985 labor force estimates, the Washington, D.C. SMSA is being redefined as the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This new area includes the Washington, D.C. SMSA, plus Frederick and Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

Due to seasonal factors, the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburban levels and rates of unemployment rose over the month. Between December 1984 and January 1985 total unemployment rose by 11,500--totalling 89,700 in the Area. Suburban unemployment was up 9,800 over the month--totalling 61,400 in January 1985. Area and Suburban unemployment rates were 4.5 percent and 3.7 percent --both up 0.7 percentage point from the previous month. As expected, employment of Area and Suburban residents declined over the month. As seasonal layoffs occurred in many industries between December 1984 and January 1985, Area and Suburban resident employment declined by 30,600 and 34,600--totaling 1,943,500 and 1,648,200 in January 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (January 1985 to January 1984) the employment situation of Area residents continues to improve. The Suburban employment situation though has changed little over the year. Since January 1984, Area employment has grown a healthy 7.2 percent. Area joblessness was down marginally over the year--0.1 percent. The strong employment gains and marginal decrease in joblessness resulted in a decline in the Area jobless rate from 4.8 percent in January 1984 to 4.5 percent in January 1985. Despite the strong gains in Suburban employment (7.4 percent) over the year, the Suburban jobless rate held steady at 3.7 percent between January 1984 and January 1985, as the rise in employment was offset by a rise in joblessness. Suburban joblessness increased by 5.3 percent between January 1984 and January 1985.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

An Economic Profile

In the year 1990 the number of Washington Area jobs will approach 2,000,000. This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent between 1980 and 1990 - nearly 372,000 new jobs. One of every five new jobs will be in the rapidly expanding service sector. Government jobs, on the other hand, will grow very slowly.

By 1990, over a half a million area jobs will be in the professional or technical category, surpassing clerical jobs as the number one occupational group in the Washington Area. Blue collar jobs (craftsmen, operatives, and laborers) will grow, but will represent a smaller proportion of the total.

The "Washington Area Jobs and Occupations in the year 1990" contains detailed industrial projects and the 10 year outlook for over 1,000 occupations. Copies of the publication may be obtained by writting or calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information and Research
500 C Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1642
or
The D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee
500 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1083

The over the year gains in the Area occurred largely in the District of Columbia. At the current jobless rate of 3.7 percent, the suburban jobless rate (in the absence of a recession) is expected to show very little change during 1985. Given this scenerio the District should account for the majority of any fall in the Area's jobless rate during the coming year.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1983

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	293,300	253,300	39,900	13.6
February	298,900	258,900	40,100	13.4
March	308,700	268,300	40,400	13.1
April	318,300	278,700	39,600	12.4
May	323,700	286,000	37,700	11.6
June	324,700	289,000	37,000	11.0
July	335,100	296,600	38,500	11.5
August	333,300	294,900	38,500	11.5
September	324,000	289,300	34,700	10.7
October	321,700	288,400	33,300	10.3
November	322,700	290,000	32,700	10.1
December	323,700	290,700	33,000	10.2
Annual Average	320,000	282,000	37,000	11.7

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1983 and 1984.

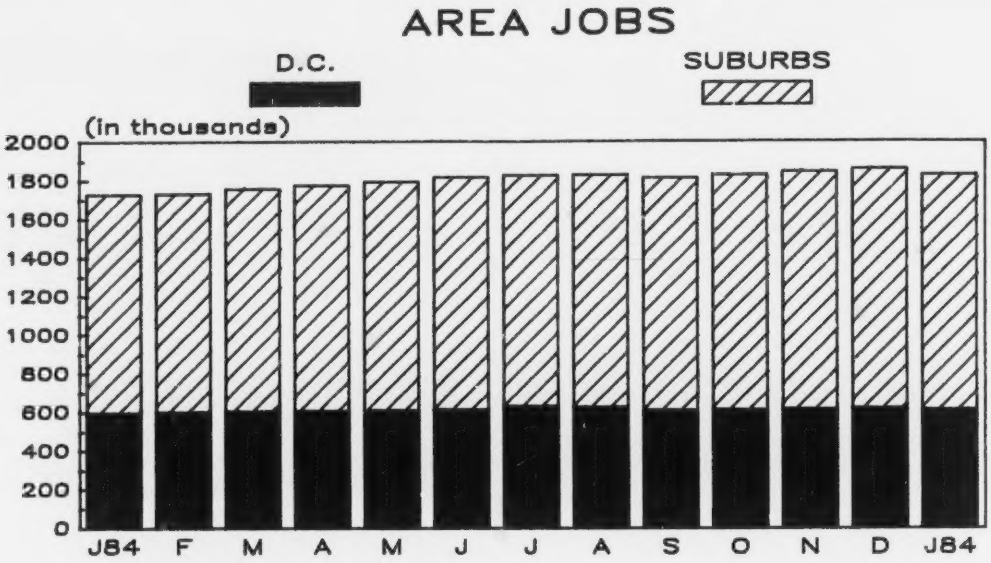
The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agenices, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1984

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	314,300	282,700	31,600	10.1
February	315,100	284,100	31,000	9.8
March	316,300	285,900	30,400	9.6
April	316,600	288,000	28,300	8.9
May	317,700	289,700	28,000	8.8
June	322,400	293,700	28,700	8.9
July	330,600	299,600	31,000	9.4
August	327,700	297,700	30,000	9.2
September	318,100	290,100	28,000	8.8
October	319,600	292,000	27,700	8.7
November	319,900	293,100	26,800	8.4
December	322,000	295,400	26,600	8.3
Annual Average	320,000	291,000	29,000	9.0

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1985 and 1984.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarked series for the District of Columbia differed by 0.7 percentage point (9.7 percent vs. 9.0 percent).



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

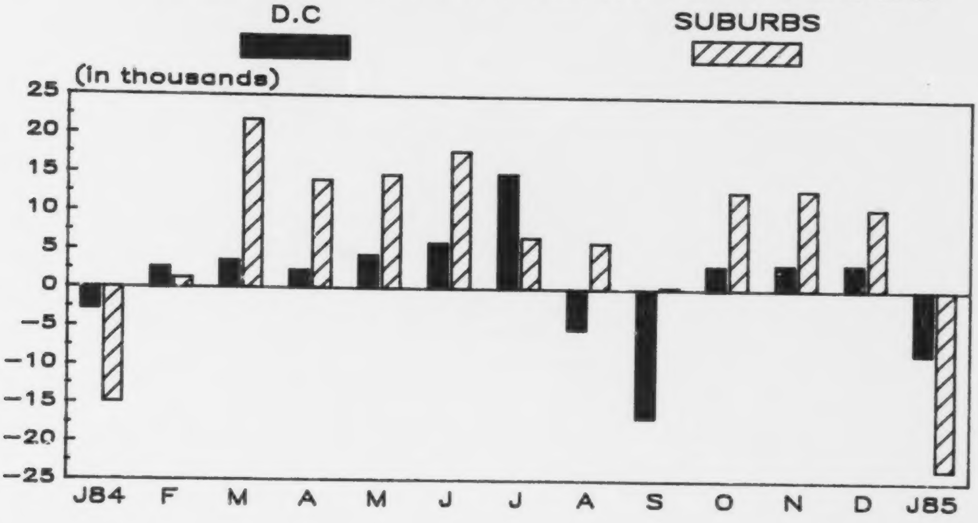
As expected, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 8,200 over the month (December 1984 to January 1985), primarily reflecting the seasonal layoff of temporary workers hired during the Christmas shopping season. This December to January decline was 12.8 percent smaller than the previous year. Also as expected, the mostly seasonal decline was limited to the private sector (-8,300 jobs), where every industry category posted declines, except for Mining and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, where the number of jobs was unchanged over the month. The largest absolute declines occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-2,500 jobs) and Services (3,900 jobs). In the public sector, a slight decline in the number of D.C. Government jobs (300) was offset by an increase of 400 Federal Government jobs.

The number of jobs in the District rose by 13,700 over the year (January 1985 compared to January 1984)--marking the 14th consecutive over the year increase. Job growth was limited to the private sector, as a slight rise in the number of D.C. Government jobs (300 jobs) was offset by a matching decline in the number of Federal Government jobs. Private sector growth was most pronounced in Services (7,800 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (3,400 jobs). Combined, these industries accounted for 82 percent of total job growth over the year. Elsewhere in the private sector job growth was marginal to moderate.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

A 1.7 percent decline in the number of Metropolitan Area jobs between December 1984 and January 1985 was attributed primarily to seasonal declines. A private sector loss of 26,700 jobs combined with a public sector decline of 4,800 jobs to post a net decline of 31,500 Area jobs over the month. Declines were heaviest in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-16,000 jobs); Services (-6,700 jobs); and Construction (-2,800 jobs). In the public sector, a gain of 1,200 Federal Government jobs was more than offset by a loss of 6,000 State and Local Government jobs. Ninety-five percent of that decline occurred in suburban jurisdictions, reflecting a seasonal decline in public education associated with the end of the fall term and the layoff of some city and county government workers.

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS



Over the year, however, the number of Area jobs rose by 97,400 (January 1985 compared to January 1984). Eighty-eight percent of this growth occurred in the private sector (85,600 jobs). Eighty-four percent of those jobs were suburban. This trend reflects the reality that many firms locating in the Washington Metropolitan Area for the first time as well as Area firms relocating and/or expanding their operations often prefer a suburban location to an urban one. As another trend indicates, job growth was greatest in Wholesale/Retail Trade (26,700 jobs); Services (27,900 jobs); and Construction (13,400 jobs). Public sector growth (14,100 jobs) was dominated by State and Local Government (10,600 jobs), primarily in the rapidly expanding suburban economy.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting a primarily seasonal downturn in the demand for Area labor, the number of suburban jobs in the metropolitan area declined by 23,300 between December 1984 and January 1985. Led by losses in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-13,500 jobs); Services (-2,800 jobs); and Construction (-2,300 jobs), the number of private sector jobs dropped by 18,400 over the month. Gains and losses in other private sector industries were low to moderate. In the public sector, a loss of 5,700 State and Local Government jobs and a gain of 800 Federal Government jobs resulted in a net decline of 4,900 Government jobs over the month.

Over the year (January 1985 compared to January 1984) the number of suburban jobs rose from 1,130,400 to 1,214,100--a net gain of 83,700 jobs. Eighty-six percent of those jobs were in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance (79 percent) of the private sector gains occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (23,300); Services (20,100 jobs); and Construction (13,400 jobs). Public sector gains (11,800 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government (10,300 jobs).

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m. – 11 a.m	673-4510
11 a.m. – 5 p.m.	673-6995

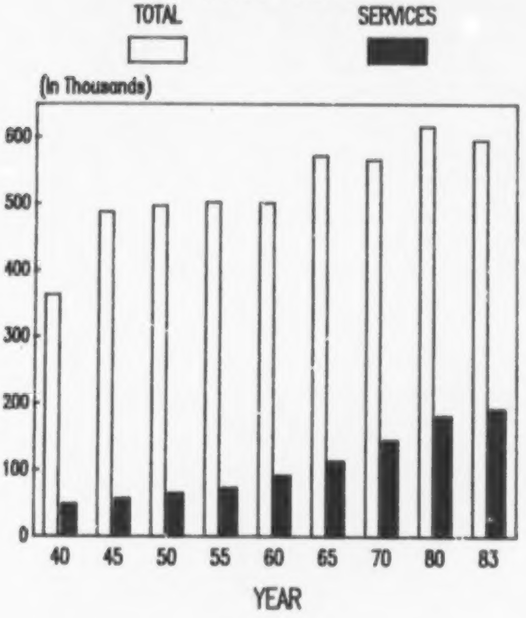
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA January a/ 1985	December b/ 1984	January 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA January a/ 1985	December b/ 1984	January 1984
TOTAL	610.6	618.8	596.9	1,824.7	1,856.2	1,727.3
Total Private Sector	355.3	363.6	341.6	1,282.1	1,308.8	1,196.5
Manufacturing	14.3	14.8	14.0	77.8	78.6	74.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.4	37.3	35.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.6
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.2	20.0	19.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	14.3	13.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.4	41.3	38.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	5.0	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.8	11.2	29.5	30.1	27.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.2	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.6	11.1	9.9	96.5	99.3	82.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.3	26.3	25.6	86.2	86.1	79.3
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	36.9	31.6
All Transportation	8.5	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.7	45.0	44.9	43.5
Trade	63.4	65.9	60.0	369.4	385.4	342.7
Wholesale	9.6	9.8	9.7	69.7	70.6	64.3
Retail	53.8	56.1	50.3	299.7	314.8	278.4
General Merchandise	4.8	5.3	5.1	37.5	43.2	36.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	42.7	38.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	32.5	30.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	23.2	20.0
Eating and Drinking Places	26.9	27.6	23.8	97.3	99.9	90.1
All Other Retail	22.1	23.2	21.4	69.1	73.3	62.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.4	36.3	34.6	106.0	106.5	99.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.1	21.0	21.1	20.3
All Other	28.2	29.1	27.5	85.0	85.4	79.5
Services	205.2	209.1	197.4	545.2	551.9	517.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.6	12.1	10.6	26.6	27.0	23.8
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.2	20.8	21.2	20.4
Business Services	42.4	42.7	38.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.1	30.7	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.7	20.1	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.1	30.5	29.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.2	68.8	66.5	497.8	503.7	473.1
Government	255.3	255.2	255.3	542.6	547.4	530.8
Federal Government	207.0	206.6	207.3	353.2	352.0	352.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	189.4	195.4	178.8
D.C. Government	43.2	43.5	42.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOTAL AND SERVICES EMPLOYMENT 1940–1983



THE DISTRICT'S SERVICES INDUSTRY: A PROFILE

In 1940 only one of every ten persons working in the District was employed in the Services industry. By 1965, the ratio was one in every five. By 1975, it was one in four. In 1983, one of every three District workers works in a Services industry job.

Over the last 43 years (1940-83), the Services industry added over 143,700 jobs in the city, a growth of 296 percent compared to an overall growth in jobs of 64 percent. Thus, three of every five new jobs added over this 43 year period were Services industry jobs. Only government produced a growth pattern even approaching the job creation capacity of Services.

Over the last 23 years (1960-83), Services industry jobs have more than doubled (92,000 to 192,000).

Over the past 13 years (1970-83), jobs in the Services industry have increased by 43 percent as compared to only 5 percent for all city jobs.

Over the past five years (1979-83), The Services industry in the city grew nearly 12 percent or twice as fast as all private sectors jobs. This growth occurred during a period when total city employment was actually falling by nearly 3 percent as a result of massive federal cuts and a generally depressed economy.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT: 1979-1983. (000's)

YEAR	TOTAL	PRIVATE SECTOR	SERVICES INDUSTRY
1979	612.5	328.0	172.5
1980	616.1	333.9	181.9
1981	611.0	337.8	187.8
1982	597.9	337.1	192.1
1983	595.7	333.5	192.3

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*Includes Workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) & Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

Apprenticeship

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

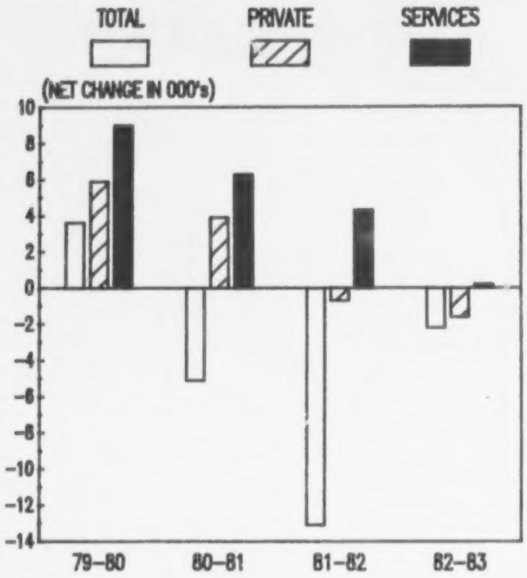
Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

☆☆☆☆☆

NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE



AVERAGE PAY IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT:

For the 5 year period from 1979 to 1983, the average pay in the District's Services industry has increased faster (45 percent) than total pay in the city (40 percent) and the average of all private sector pay (43 percent). However, this industry's average pay is about 14 percent lower than the overall city average, but about $300 per year higher than pay in the private sector.

AVERAGE PAY IN THE DISTRICT, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE SERVICES INDUSTRY: 1979-83

YEAR	TOTAL PAY	PRIVATE SECTOR PAY	SERVICE INDUSTRY PAY
1979	$17,083	$14,519	$14,456
1980	18,886	15,996	15,974
1981	20,761	17,663	17,818
1982	22,537	19,276	19,565
1983	23,842	20,703	21,008

*Includes Workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) & Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

NUMBER OF SERVICES INDUSTRY FIRMS:

In 1983, firms in the Services industry represented 59 percent of all private sector businesses in the District. (Note: "Firms" in this case are "employer reporting units" under the city's UI System. They may represent a single company reporting for more than one establishment, or various establishments of a single company reporting separately. In the main, most companies prepare a single report).

Over the five year period from 1979 to 1983, firms in the Services industry have grown almost twice as fast (20.6 percent) as all private sector firms (10.5 percent) and represent 105 percent of all net new firms. During this period, which included the recession, creation of Services industry firms showed steady, uninterupted growth, while the number of total private sector firms showed a small decline.

TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS * AND SERVICES INDUSTRY FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT: 1979-1983

YEAR	TOTAL FIRMS	SERVICE INDUSTRY
1979	16,431	8,818
1980	16,854	9,449
1981	16,561	9,707
1982	16,953	9,830
1983	18,163	10,637

*Non-governmental Reporting Units under the UI Program.
SOURCE: (ES-202 Ledgers).

Based upon the above, the average size of a Services industry firm is about 18 people--slightly below the private sector's average of 18.5 employees.

**Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!**

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

JOB ATTACHMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS TO THE SERVICES INDUSTRY:

In 1983, 84,000 District residents worked in the Services industry. This was 29 percent of all working residents. Approximately 8,000 experienced workers from the Services industry were unemployed. This was 24 percent of all experienced workers who were unemployed. The Services industry had an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EXPERIENCED * DISTRICT WORKERS AND ATTACHMENT TO THE SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1983 Annual Averages

STATUS	TOTAL	SERVICE INDUSTRY
Labor Force	321,000	93,000
Employed	287,000	84,000
Unemployed	34,000	8,000
Rate	10.6%	9.2%

*Excludes persons with no previous work experience.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL EMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS AND THE PERCENT EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	TOTAL EM-PLOYED (000's)	% EMPLOY-ED IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY
Total	287	29.3
Men	138	27.4
Women	149	31.1
Youth (16-19)	8	25.7
White	99	37.9
Black	182	24.7
Hispanics	8	39.8

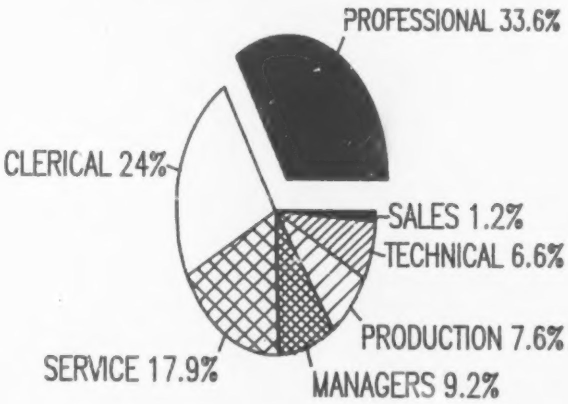
SOURCE: Current Population Survey

In 1983, one of out of every three working women who lived in the city worked in the Services industry, while 27 percent of working men were employed in this industry. About 1/4 of working District youths (2,000) also were employed in Services. For white city residents, nearly 2 out of every 5 employed workers worked for a Services industry firm, while about 1 out of every 4 black residents did so.

(Note: The above labor force status and worker characteristics are those of District residents who had or held Services industry jobs either in the city or in the suburbs.)

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA:

Professional jobs constitute the largest occupational classification in the Services industry followed by clerical occupations. The following Services industry occupational pattern is based upon a survey of area businesses, conducted by the DOES's LMI Division in cooperation with the Labor Market Information Offices of the States of Maryland and Virginia. Although the pattern is area wide (SMSA) it is unlikely that the City's occupational pattern in the Servces industry varies significantly.



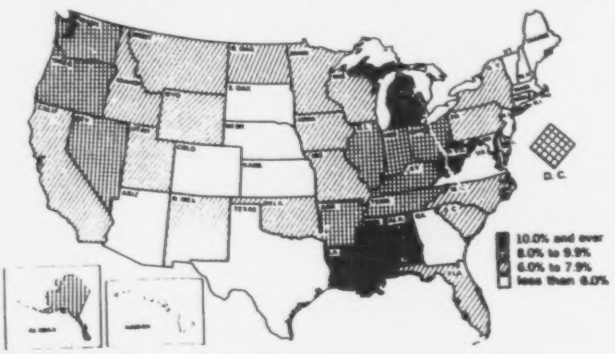
SERVICES INDUSTRY
OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AREA

The Services industry just profiled contains 15 major subdivisions including Hotels, Business, Health, and Educational Services, as well as, Auto Repairs, Social Services, Recreational Services, and Membership Organizations. Over the next year the profiles of each of these subdivisions will be summarized in the Area Labor Summary.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate had the 25th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.5 percent), Phoenix (3.3 percent) and Boston had (3.2 percent) lower unemployment rates. In thirty eight of the 240 metropolitan areas the rate was higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1984



When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 17th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 12th highest position in November. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.3 percent) and Virginia (5.1 percent) ranked 42 and 43, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.6 percent); Alabama (11.7 percent); Mississippi (11.0 percent); Michigan (10.6 percent); and Louisiana (10.4 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire (4.1 percent) and Massachusetts (3.9 percent), had the lowest unemployment rates among the states. All but eleven states experienced lower or the same unemployment rates when compared to December of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11th highest unemployment rate in December 1984, at 8.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 7.7 percent. Gary, Indiana (23.3 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (3.9 percent) had the lowest. Each city except Gary, New Orleans, and New York experienced lower unemployment rates compared to December 1983.

City	December	
	1984	1983
1. Gary, IN	23.3	20.2
2. Cleveland, OH	13.2	14.3
3. Birmingham, AL	10.8	13.3
4. Newark, NJ	10.7	11.0
5. Buffalo, NY	10.6	13.4
6. Dayton, OH	10.4	12.4
7. New Orleans, LA	9.9	8.4
8. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	11.4
9. Miami, FL	9.0	11.1
10. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.4
11. Dist. of Columbia	8.1	10.8
12. St. Louis, MO	7.9	10.9
13. Los Angeles, CA	7.9	7.9
14. New York, NY	7.9	7.8
15. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.7
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	10.2
17. Pittsburgh, PA	7.1	11.0

18.	Columbus, OH	6.8	8.8
19.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	7.4
20.	Houston, TX	6.4	8.7
21.	Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.4
22.	Philadelphia, PA	5.9	8.3
23.	Boston, MA	4.4	6.4
24.	Dallas, TX	3.9	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

THE DEPARTMENT OFFERS A NEW STATE OF THE ART EMPLOYMENT LINK FOR THE DEAF

On February 20th Mayor Marion Barry Jr., joined Employment Services Director Matthew F. Shannon, officials from the U.S. Department of Labor, and the National Association of the Deaf to introduce a sophisticated telecommunications device designed to improve communication between the Department and the hearing impaired. A demonstration of the device was held at the Northeast Employment Services Center, 25 K Street, N.E.

The two-way interactive system, known as the Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD), is a portable, electronic keyboard that resembles a typewriter and is connected to a standard telephone. The caller and receiver type their messages, which are then transmitted through a telephone line. By dialing the agency's TDD access number, 898-1544, a caller receives a written summary highlighting the agency's services.

Mayor Barry said: "I am delighted that we will provide this service to give hearing impaired residents access to the full range of employment services and information available from the District. Our goal is to make certain that all of our citizens can take full advantage of the District Government services they need, and the TDDs have proven to be an effective communications tool in other agencies."

Approximately 103,000 people in the Washington area have a severe hearing loss. An estimated 10,000-15,000 TDDs are currently in use, according to a recent survey. The District is the first of 6 jurisdictions in the Region, which includes Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, to use the TDD in an Employment Service office.

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR
MAYOR

SUMMER
JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

Since registration began in December for Mayor Marion Barry's Summer Youth Employment Program, nearly 7,000 young people have signed up. Based upon current funding, more than 17,000 District youth ages 14 to 21 will work in summer jobs funded jointly by the D.C. Government and the U.S. Department of Labor, along with an additional 750 young workers who will be paid by private employers. The District's summer jobs program is one of the largest in the nation.

For seven weeks, from July 1, 1985 to August 16, 1985 the program will provide work in more than 60 occupations--such as carpenters' helpers, library assistants, laboratory assistants, graphic artist's helpers, broadcast production interns, groundskeepers, computer aides, theater production interns, clerical aides, and lifeguards. As in the past, the young workers will earn the federal minimum wage and work 20 or more hours a week.

Employers who wish to hire a youth for the summer should call 639-1651 now.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
January 1985

	January 1985	December 1984	January 1984	% Change From December 1984	% Change From January 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,284	2,896	4,492	+ 47.9	- 4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,544	33,267	47,413	+ 18.9	- 16.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,851	30,524	43,173	+ 17.5	- 17.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,065,025	$4,291,627	$6,086,543	+ 18.0	- 16.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.28	$140.60	$140.98	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Number of First Payments	2,288	1,574	2,749	+ 45.4	- 16.8
Number of Final Payments	1,075	829	1,215	+ 29.7	- 11.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,806	8,765	11,592	+ 11.9	- 15.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	19.4	15.7	- 19.1	- 0.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	398	141	300	+ 182.3	+ 32.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,449	3,815	4,922	+ 16.6	- 9.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,043	3,573	4,561	+ 13.2	- 11.4
Total Benefits Paid	$666,950	$587,363	$729,677	+ 13.5	- 8.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.96	$161.87	$159.98	- 1.9	+ 3.1
Number of First Payments	299	144	224	+ 107.6	- 33.5
Number of Final Payments	114	97	111	+ 17.5	- 2.7
Total Beneficiaries	1,120	982	1,175	+ 14.1	- 4.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	24.8	20.4	- 45.6	- 33.8
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	63	59	62	+ 6.8	- 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	872	816	1,297	+ 6.9	- 32.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	685	548	973	+ 25.0	- 29.6
Total Benefits Paid	$112,427	$ 88,378	$151,418	+ 27.2	- 25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.12	$161.27	$155.62	- 1.8	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	49	53	57	+ 7.5	- 14.0
Number of Final Payments	13	1	3	+1,200.0	+ 333.3
Total Beneficiaries	187	174	262	+ 7.5	- 28.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	14.0	10.3	17.1	+ 35.9	- 18.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,745	3,096	4,854	+ 53.3	- 2.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,865	37,898	53,632	+ 18.4	- 16.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,579	34,645	48,707	+ 17.1	- 16.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,844,402	$4,958,368	$ 6,967,638	+ 17.9	- 16.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144,03	$143.12	$143.05	- 0.6	- 0.7
Number of First Payments	2,636	1,771	3,030	+ 48.8	- 13.0
Number of Final Payments	1,202	927	1,329	+ 29.7	- 9.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,113	9,921	13,029	+ 12.0	- 14.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.4	19.6	16.1	- 21.4	- 4.3

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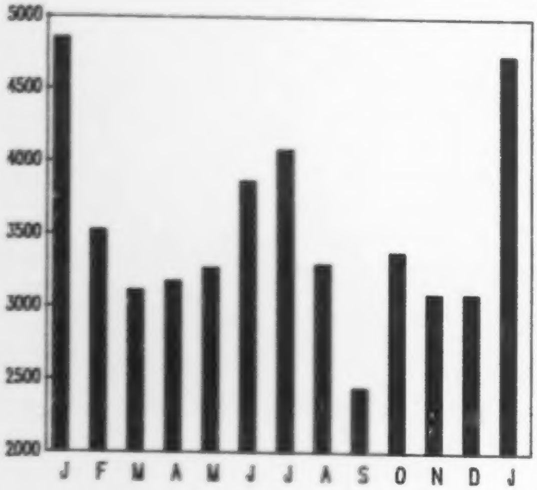
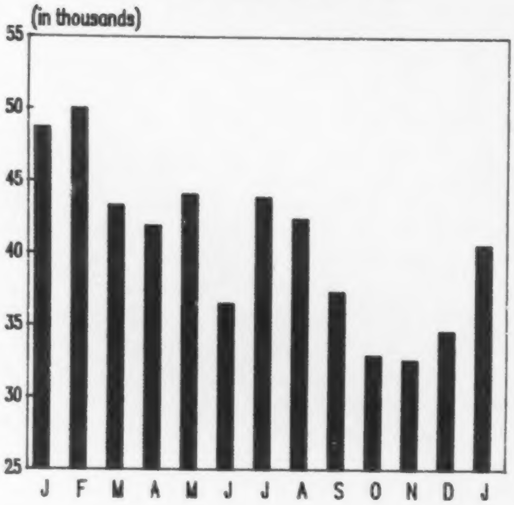
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.


INITIAL CLAIMS
ALL UI PROGRAMS


WEEKS COMPENSATED
ALL UI PROGRAMS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in January 1985 to workers subject to its unemployment compensation laws. This was $0.9 million above the December outlay, but approximately 16 percent below the payments in January the previous year. The monthly increase is primarily seasonal, reflecting the influx of claimants who wait for the change of the base period for benefit determination before filing their claims. The base period changes every three months, effective near the beginning of the calendar quarter.

Each quarter a significant number of potential claimant wages in the "new" base period are substantially higher than the ones in which eligibility originally occurred. These claimants have the option of using either of the two base periods. Their choice is evidenced by the surge of new claims at the beginning of each quarter. The 4,700 January claims represent a 53 percent increase over December. The increase at the beginning of the previous quarter was 38 percent, with 3,400 claims taken in October, 1984.

Yearly shifts in claims and payment activities in January, 1985 and 1984 suggest that the effects of legislation enacted in March, 1983 have had a decreasing/stabilizing effect. Revisions to the law included reducing the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification of claimants for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work. January, 1984 claims and payments were 14 and 23 percent respectively below 1983 levels, whereas the comparable 1984 to 1985 changes in January were -2.2 and -16.1 percent. The decreasing unemployment rate for the area also had some effect in this regard.

The State UI Program continues to carry the lion's share of U.I. activity--this month with 90 percent of claims and 87 percent of payments. The program took 4,280 claims, and paid $5.1 million in benefits.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program, scheduled to expire March 31, 1985 paid $592,585 in January, bringing the monthly benefits from all sources to $6.4 million.

DISTRICT LAGS BEHIND NATION AS PERSONAL INCOME RISES

Personal income of District residents increased 5.6 percent between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984. Over the same period personal income in the Nation rose 10.2 percent. The increase over the year in wage and salary income, other labor income, and proprietor's income was 10.2 percent nationwide, but only 4.1 percent in the District. In addition, the rise in government transfer payments was 3.8 percent for the Nation, but only 1.6 percent in the District.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME*
THE UNITED SATES & THE DISTRICT

	III QT-83	III QT-84	% Change
U.S.	$2,753,109	$3,032,708	10.2
D.C.	$9,945	$10,504	5.6

* Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

In the third quarter of 1984, the income of District residents on a seasonally adjusted, annual basis measured more than $10 billion--an increase of $559 million over the third quarter of 1983. The largest relative increase (15.0 percent) was in income derived from dividends, interest, and rents. This was slightly higher than the national rate of increase for this category. Transfer payments, on the other hand, rose only 1.6 percent, including a 28.4 percent decline in unemployment benefit payments. The decline in UI benefits and the increase in rents, interest, and dividends reflect improvements in the local and national economies over this period. In addition, the number of employed City residents rose from 293,600 in the third quarter of 1983 to 295,800 in the third quarter of 1984--an increase of 2,200 employed residents.

The over the year increase in net earnings (earnings less Social Security contributions) for District residents amounted to $503 million, or 5.6 percent.

MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS*

	III QT '83	III QT '84	% Change
Total Personal Income	9,945	10,504	5.6
Net Earnings**.......	8,994	9,497	5.6
Dividends, Interest & Rents	1,957	2,250	15.0
Transfer Payments....	2,010	2,043	1.6
UI Benefits........	74	53	-28.4

* Millions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

** Less Contributions for Social Insurance

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.2 percent to 314.6 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in January. For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 3.6 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.5 percent from November to January. The January level of 317.7 (1967=100) was 3.0 percent higher than in January 1984.

The 3.6 percent increase in the CPI-U over the year was a result of a jump in every category with the largest rise (10.5 percent) being in entertainment followed by Other Goods and Services (6.3 percent). The 4.9 percent rise in apparel and upkeep was mainly in commodities, i.e., footwear and men's and boy's apparel, reflecting seasonal breakdowns for all types of clothing and footwear. Energy costs are on the upswing again, registering an over-the-year increase of 4.3 percent.

The housing index was up 4.0 percent from January 1984. Both renters' costs and homeowners' costs were up moderately during the year. Medical care was also up 2.9 percent while food and beverages were up 2.3 percent. Cereals and bakery products along with dairy products led the increases amongst food products. Transportation was up 1.8 percent over-the-year with the bulk of the increase, 10.4 percent, in public transportation.

The decrease in the CPI-U over the past 2 months was primarily due to the lower costs of apparel and private transportation. The index for housing was virtually unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	January 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS........................	314.6	- 0.2	3.6
Food & Beverage..................	308.5	0.7	2.3
Housing..........................	330.4	0.0	4.0
Apparel & Upkeep.................	215.3	- 3.5	4.9
Transportation...................	305.1	- 0.5	1.8
Medical Care.....................	407.6	- 0.3	2.9
Entertainment....................	257.9	0.6	10.5
Other Goods & Services...........	316.9	0.4	6.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/........................	165.5	0.0	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

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A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

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- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

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- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
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- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
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Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

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One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

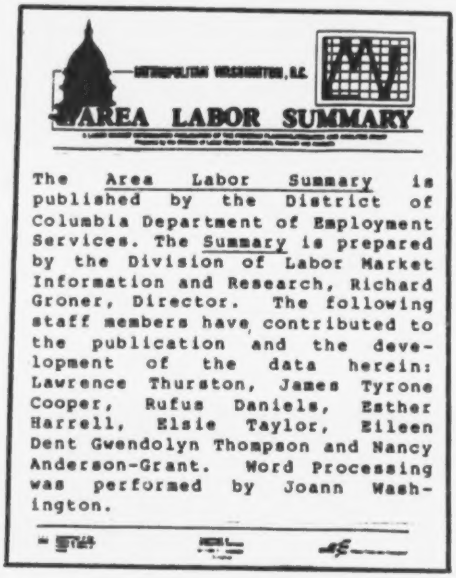
If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

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PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

SUMMER JOB

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

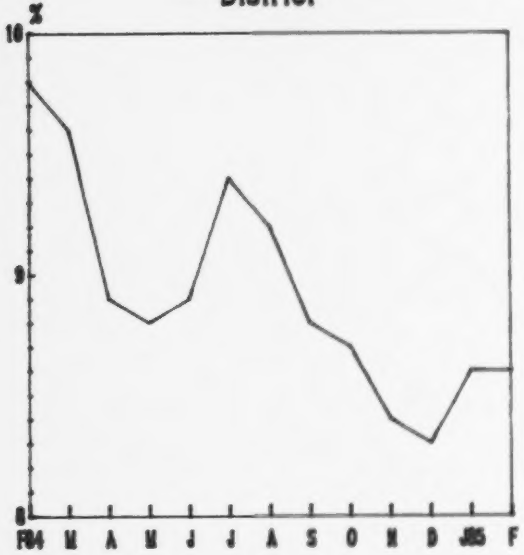
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for February 1985 April 19, 1985

JOBS IN D.C. SET RECORD FOR FEBRUARY

Unemployment Rate
District



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate was unchanged (8.6 percent) in February, the level of unemployment, though, was down over the month by 400. The modest drop in the level of unemployment was offset by a drop in employment of 3,700 over the month, resulting in no change in the unemployment rate. Prior to the current drop in employment, employment of District residents increased consistently between September 1984 and January 1985. Inspite of the over the month drop in employment, the February 1985 level of employment (296,400) is significantly above the September 1984 level of employment (290,100). Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 8.0 percent in January 1985 to 7.8 percent in February 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1984 to February 1985) the jobless rate and joblessness are down significantly. Since February 1984, the District's jobless rate has dropped 1.2 percentage points. Similarly, total joblessness has dropped from 31,000 in February 1984 to 27,800 in February 1985--a 10.3 percent drop over the year. Employment opportunties for District residents also continue to improve; 12,300 more District residents were employed in February 1985 than in the previous year. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate fell from 8.4 percent in February 1984 to 7.8 percent in February 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising in January 1985, the Washington, D.C. MSA and Suburban unemployment rates fell in February 1985. Between January and February the Area unemployment rate fell from 4.5

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
February 1985

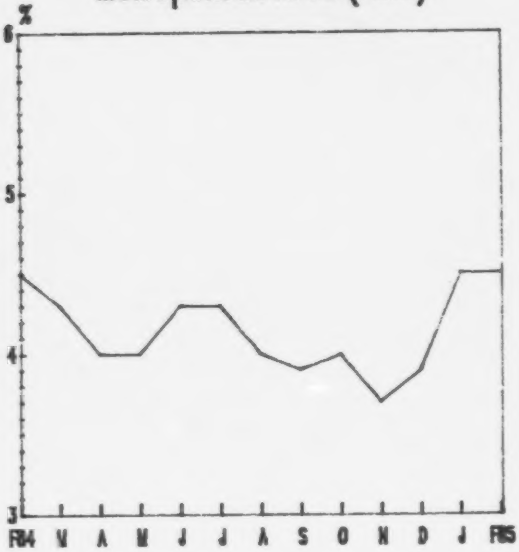
	February b/ 1985	January c/ 1985	February 1984	January 1984	Net Change From January 1985	Net Change From February 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	324,200	328,300	315,100	314,300	- 4,100	9,100
Total Employment	296,400	300,100	284,100	282,700	- 3,700	12,300
Total Unemployment	27,800	28,200	31,000	31,600	- 400	- 3,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.6	9.8	10.1	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,977,200	2,001,900	1,881,700	1,875,300	- 24,700	95,500
Total Employment	1,897,400	1,912,300	1,796,300	1,785,400	- 14,900	101,100
Total Unemployment	79,800	89,600	85,400	89,800	- 10,800	- 6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,653,000	1,673,600	1,566,600	1,561,000	-20,600	86,400
Total Employment	1,601,000	1,612,200	1,512,200	1,502,700	-11,200	88,800
Total Unemployment	52,000	61,400	54,400	58,300	- 9,400	- 2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	xxx	xxx

---

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

Unemployment Rate
Metropolitan Area (SMA)



percent to 4.0 percent; while the suburban unemployment rate fell from 3.7 percent to 3.2 percent. Sharp declines in the levels of unemployment were the primary factor for the declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates.

Total unemployment dropped 12.1 percent in the Area and 15.3 percent in the Suburbs over the month. In February 79,800 Area residents were unemployed, of whom 52,000 were suburban residents. Employment was also down over the month. Area employment fell from 1,912,300 in January to 1,897,400 in February--a decline of 0.8 percent. Similarly, suburban employment fell from 1,612,200 in January to 1,601,000 in February--a decline of 0.7 percent. The declines in unemployment offset the declines in employment in the Area and Suburbs resulting in their unemployment rates falling over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (February 1984 to February 1985), the employment situations in the Area and Suburbs have shown significant to moderate improvement. The Area employment situation has improved significantly over the year. The jobless rate declined from 4.5 percent to 4.0 percent. Strong gains in Area employment (5.3 percent) and significant declines in total joblessness (-7.7 percent) caused the drop (0.5 percentage point) in the Area jobless rate. The Suburban employment situation changed moderately over the

Apprenticeship

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The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1983 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	1,766,600	1,653,200	113,400	6.4
February	1,769,600	1,657,100	112,400	6.4
March	1,796,700	1,689,200	107,500	6.0
April	1,826,600	1,725,000	101,600	5.6
May	1,849,400	1,753,400	96,000	5.2
June	1,881,100	1,782,700	98,400	5.2
July	1,896,700	1,798,400	98,300	5.2
August	1,906,700	1,802,800	103,900	5.4
September	1,888,700	1,801,400	87,300	4.6
October	1,888,000	1,800,900	87,000	4.6
November	1,987,000	1,811,800	85,200	4.5
December	1,907,800	1,823,200	84,600	4.4
Annual Averages	1,856,200	1,758,300	98,000	5.3

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1984.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montogomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loundoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	1,875,300	1,785,400	89,800	4.8
February	1,881,700	1,796,300	85,400	4.5
March	1,898,400	1,816,000	82,400	4.3
April	1,916,200	1,839,400	76,800	4.0
May	1,931,900	1,853,900	78,000	4.0
June	1,980,000	1,894,400	85,600	4.3
July	1,987,600	1,901,700	85,800	4.3
August	1,983,300	1,903,200	80,100	4.0
September	1,961,800	1,884,700	77,100	3.9
October	1,982,200	1,903,000	79,100	4.0
November	1,994,900	1,920,900	73,900	3.7
December	2,021,800	1,943,600	78,200	3.9
Annual Averages	1,951,200	1,870,200	81,000	4.2

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1984.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montogomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince Williams, Loundoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

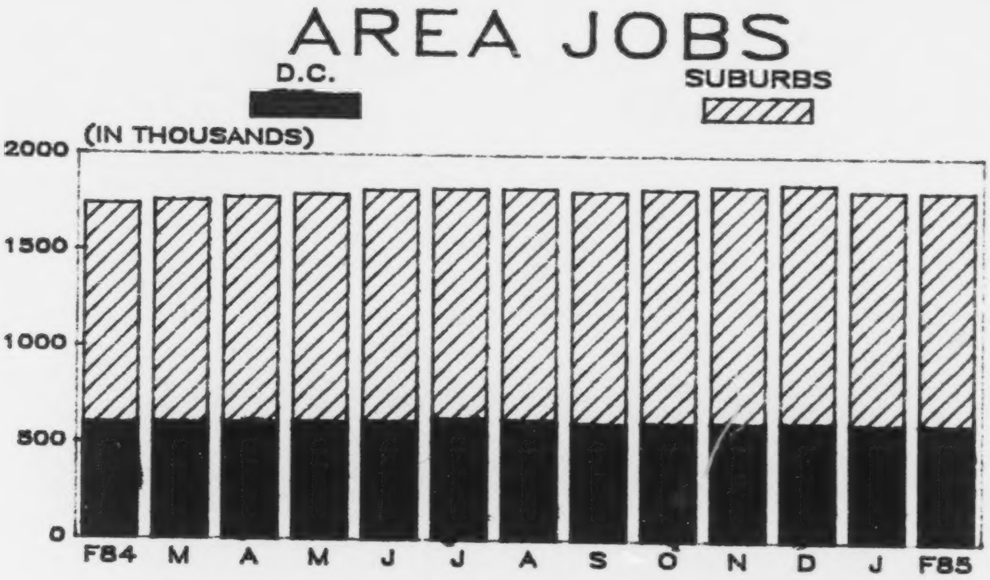
1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA February a/ 1985	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA January b/ 1985	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA February 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA February a/ 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA January b/ 1985	METROPOLITAN AREA February 1984
TOTAL	613.0	612.5	599.5	1,821.3	1,823.0	1,737.2
Total Private Sector	356.2	355.4	344.1	1,277.1	1,281.5	1,202.6
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.1	77.5	77.6	74.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.4	37.4	35.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.6
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.3	20.2	19.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.2	13.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.2	38.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.8	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.2	29.1	29.3	27.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.1	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Construction	10.8	10.6	10.1	93.7	96.0	83.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.3	26.4	25.5	86.4	86.2	79.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	36.8	32.0
All Transportation	9.5	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.9	17.6	45.2	45.1	43.6
Trade	63.3	63.5	60.3	363.3	368.0	340.7
Wholesale	9.7	9.6	9.7	69.5	69.6	64.7
Retail	53.6	53.9	50.6	293.8	298.4	276.0
General Merchandise	4.8	4.9	5.0	34.8	37.5	34.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	40.2	38.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	32.4	30.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	21.9	19.3
Eating and Drinking Places	26.9	26.9	24.4	97.7	97.5	90.8
All Other Retail	21.9	22.1	21.2	67.1	68.9	61.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.5	35.4	34.6	105.4	105.7	100.2
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.0	21.0	20.2
All Other	28.3	28.2	27.6	84.4	84.7	80.0
Services	205.9	205.1	199.4	549.9	547.0	522.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.8	11.6	10.9	27.1	26.6	24.4
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.2	21.7	21.3	20.8
Business Services	42.2	42.1	38.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.1	30.1	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.9	19.8	18.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.3	30.2	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.5	67.2	67.1	501.1	499.1	477.5
Government	256.8	257.1	255.4	544.2	541.5	534.6
Federal Government	208.1	208.8	207.0	351.0	351.8	351.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	193.2	189.7	183.4
D.C. Government	43.6	43.2	43.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



year. Since February 1984, the Suburban jobless rate has dropped from 3.5 percent to 3.2 percent. Suburban employment rose a strong 5.9 percent over the year, while total joblessness fell 4.4 percent over the year, resulting in the modest decline in the Suburban jobless rate from 3.5 percent to 3.2 percent.

Over the past few months the Suburban jobless rate has declined little when compared to its year ago estimates. This suggests that the Suburban labor force, with a jobless rate of 3.2 percent, is approaching or has attained full employment. With the continued growth in the National and Area economies, we expect to see futher significant improvements in the employment status of District residents throughout 1985.

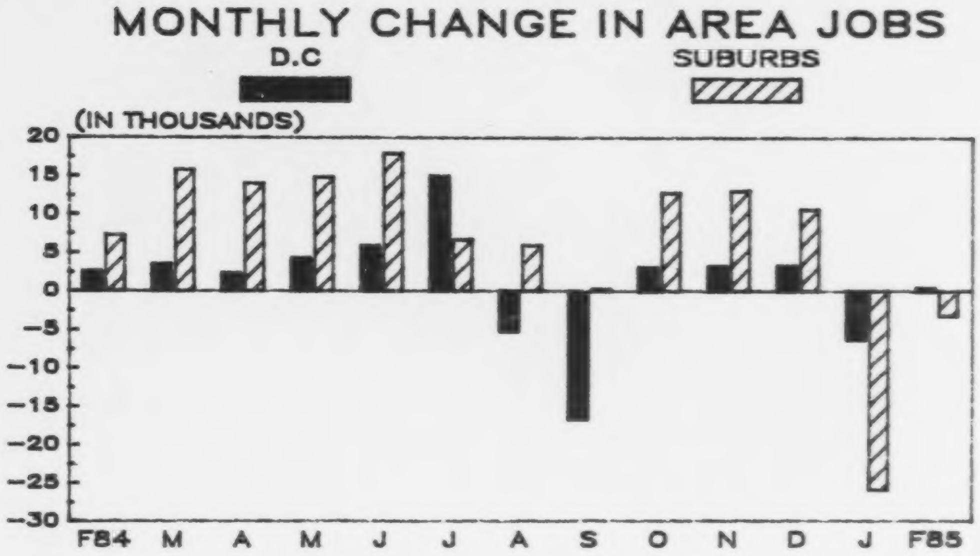
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During February, jobs in the District totalled 613,000. This was a new record high for the month of February, exceeding the previous high set in February 1983 by over 2,000 jobs. This new record probably signals that the District is continuing to recover from the 1981-1982 recession. Jobs in February were relatively unchanged (+500) from January--a monthly pattern which has generally occurred each February over the past decade.

Over the past year, (February 1984 to February 1985), the District has added 13,500 new jobs, a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Twelve thousand one hundred of these new jobs occurred in the private sector and 1,400 in Government. Eight of every ten new government jobs were in the Federal component. In the private sector, the Services industry accounted for over half of the over-the-year increase. Services advance was led by Business Services (3,300 jobs), Legal Services (1,100 jobs), Hotels (900 jobs) and Membership Organizations (900 jobs). Elsewhere in the private sector, Retail Trade added 3,000 jobs (mostly in restaurants). Smaller gains (700-900 jobs) were also registered in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, and Construction.

**Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!**

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)



JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Unlike in the District, Suburban jobs in February declined slightly (-2,200) for the second consecutive month. The over-the-month decline was particularly noticeable in the private sector (-5,200 jobs). Only a 3,000 jobs increase in Government prevented the slide from being larger.

The suburban losses appear to be seasonal, the declines were led by Trade (-4,500) and Construction (-2,500). Both are expected to rebound latter in the spring. On the positive side, Services industry employment in the Suburbs continued its expansion in February, adding 2,100 new jobs. The increase in Government jobs was completely in the State and Local component, as suburban Federal jobs declined by 800.

Comparisons over-the-year (February 1984 to February 1985) show strong (6.2 percent) growth that resulted in 70,600 new jobs; nearly 90 percent were in the private sector. The Services and Trade industries (20,700 and 19,600 new jobs) led the private sector surge in Suburban employment. Over-the-year, Construction (9,300), Government (8,200), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,800), and Manufacturing (2,700) made positive contributions to the regional economy. Of the major industrial components, only Federal employment declined over-the-year, losing 1,300 jobs (1 percent). The decline, though, was more than offset by growth in State and Local Government of 9,500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Combining the small increase in District jobs with the suburban losses in February resulted in a marginal (0.09 percent) decline in area jobs over-the-month.

Over-the-year growth in the Area (February 1984 compared to February 1985), however, has been strong--averaging 4.8 percent overall and 6.2 percent in the private sector. Only slow growth in federal jobs (1.8 percent) has dampened the picture.

Area growth, like District and suburban growth, has been driven by expansion in the Services industry, accounting for 27,200 new area jobs, or 3 of every 10 new jobs over-the-year.

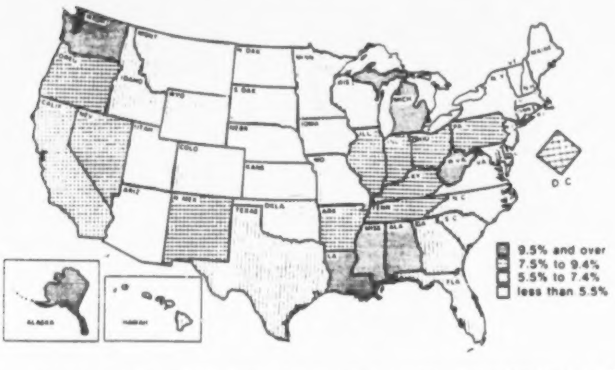
New Trade jobs (22,600) also contributed significantly, accounting for 27 percent of all the area jobs growth. Thus, these two industries made-up 60 percent of the February to February growth. Although Construction is a relatively small industry, its over-the-year jobs growth (12 percent) was substantial.

Looking at a longer period, since February 1983, the Area has added 192,200 jobs, a 12 percent increase over this 24 month period.

ANNUAL AVERAGE STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1984

Unemployment rates declined in 1984 in all States and the District of Columbia, according to annual average estimates released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the Nation as a whole, the 1984 annual average unemployment rate, 7.5 percent, was significantly below the 1983 rate of 9.6 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1984 Annual Average

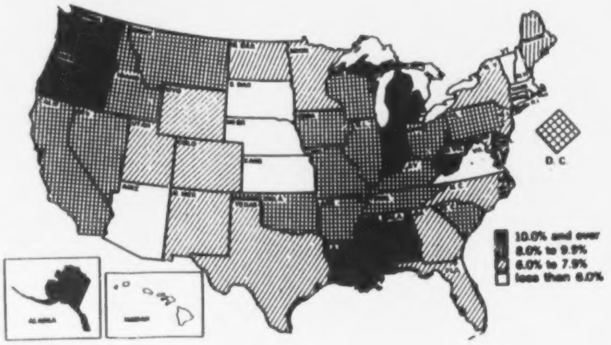


Among the 50 States and the District of Columbia, the District had the 13th highest average unemployment rate, at 9.0 percent, in 1984. That was 2.7 percentage points lower than in 1983. Maryland (5.4 percent) and Virginia (5.0 percent) had the 40th and 46th highest unemployment rate, respectively. New Hampshire and South Dakota (tied at 4.3 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate. At 15.0 percent, West Virginia had the highest.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In January 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 244 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.5 percent unemployment rate had the 18th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (4.4 percent), Phoenix (4.3 percent) and Boston had (3.7 percent) lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 19th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 17th highest position in December. The neighboring states of Maryland (6.1 percent) and Virginia (5.9 percent) ranked 39 and 41, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.9 percent); Michigan (12.1 percent) Mississippi (11.6 percent); Alabama (11.3 percent); Alaska (11.2 percent); Louisiana (11.2 percent); Washington (10.8 percent); Oregon (10.3 percent); and Indiana (10.2 percent) all had double digit unemployment rates. Vermont (5.1 percent) and Massachusettes (4.6 percent) had the lowest rates among the states.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 14th highest unemployment rate in January

1985, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.6 percent. Gary, Indiana (25.0 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston and Dallas (5.0 percent each) had the lowest. Each city except Birmingham, New Orleans, and New York experienced lower unemployment rates compared to January 1984. Figures are unavailable for Gary for January 1984.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	January 1985	January 1984
1.	Gary, IN	25.0	N/A
2.	Birmingham, AL	14.5	11.1
3.	Newark, NJ	13.3	13.7
4.	Cleveland, OH	12.2	13.8
5.	Buffalo, NY	11.5	15.5
6.	New Orleans, LA	10.6	8.9
7.	Dayton, OH	10.3	12.7
8.	Miami, FL	9.8	10.7
9.	Chicago, IL	9.3	10.0
10.	St. Louis, MO	9.3	11.1
11.	Cincinnati, OH	9.1	11.1
12.	Los Angeles, CA	8.9	9.4
13.	Pittsburgh, PA	8.8	10.8
14.	Dist. of Columbia	8.6	10.1
15.	Baltimore, MD	8.3	8.6
16.	New York, NY	8.2	8.1
17.	Houston, TX	7.9	8.6
18.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.6	8.0
19.	Milwaukee, WI	7.4	9.0
20.	Columbus, OH	7.0	8.7
21.	Philadelphia, PA	6.9	8.1
22.	Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.7
23.	Boston, MA	5.0	8.2
24.	Dallas, TX	5.0	5.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia took 3,100 new claims for regular unemployment insurance benefits in February, and paid $5.2 million in benefits. These February levels were 35 and 10 percent, respectively, below the seasonal high in January. The trend in activity does continue downward, however, as indicated by decreases from February, 1984.

In February there were 36,130 weeks of joblessness for which compensation was paid in February--as opposed to 40,200 weeks claimed, and 10,670 persons benefitted from the outlay. Nearly 2,100 persons received benefits for the first time; while nearly 900 exhausted benefits.

The average weekly payment in the State U.I. Program is approximately $142, while the Federal and Ex-Servicepersons programs are both above $160. It is likely that the averages will increase

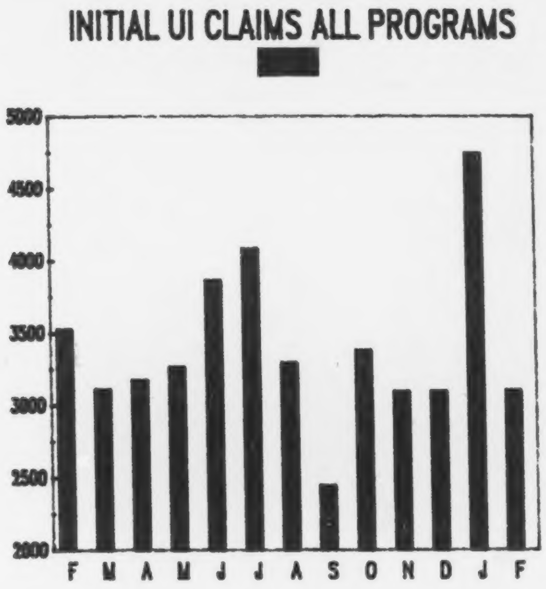
NEW TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICE FOR THE DEAF

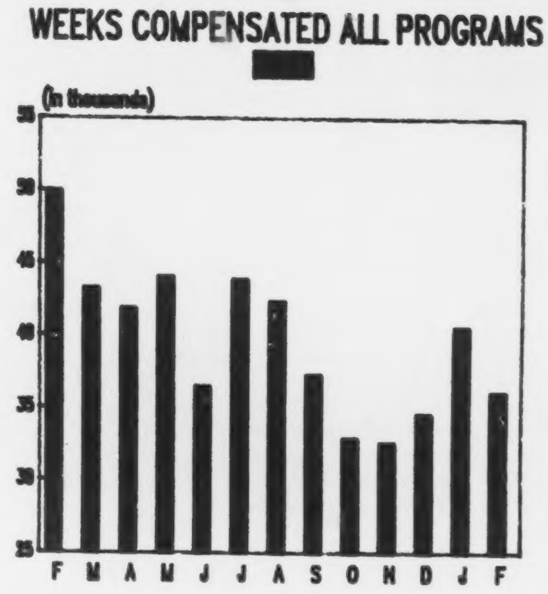
TO BETTER SERVE THE HEARING IMPAIRED

To serve the hearing impaired community of the District of Columbia, the Department of Employment Services has recently installed a **Telecommunication Device for the deaf (TDD)** *at the Department's new Northeast Employment Services Center located at 25 K Street, N.E. The TDD is compatible only with another TDD device and is operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week.*

By dialing the Department's TDD access number, **898-1544**, *a caller will receive a pre-recorded written summary highlighting the Department's services. The system will not only enable users to obtain comprehensive information on the variety of services and programs available through the Department--from counseling, testing and job referral to unemployment insurance--it will also provide convenient access to information from the user's home.*

JOB SERVICE Helping People Help Themselves





slightly beginning in March and April, reflecting the increase in allowances for dependents. An increase from $1 to $5 per dependent (not to exceed $20 per claimant) became effective for new claims filed on or after March 17, 1985. The previous maximum per claimant had been $3. The D.C. Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984, effective March 12, 1984, mandated these changes.

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROVISIONS AS OF MARCH, 1985

The District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act Second Amendment Act of 1984 became effective March 12, 1985, after the mandatory Congressional waiting period. It incorporated recommendations of a special U.I. Study Commission mandated by the Unemployment Compensation Act Amendment Act of 1983, effective March 15, 1983. The Commission was directed to study all matters relating to the solvency of the Trust Fund and make recommendations to the Council of the District of Columbia to eliminate the deficit in the Trust Fund.

The major provisions of the Act include the following:

* The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased to $250 effective January, 1986. (The maximum amount has been $206 since 1982.)

* The allowance for dependents was raised to $5 per dependent, not to exceed $20 per claimant. (The previous allowance was $1 per dependent, not to exceed $3 per claimant.) The provision was effective for all new claims filed March 17, 1985 and later.

* The minimum quarterly qualifying wage amount was reduced from $600 to $400. (The requirement of at least $900 in the base period remains unchanged.) This provision became effective for all new claims filed on March 17, 1985 and later.

* An "Additional Benefits" Program was established to provide a maximum 10 weeks of benefits to individuals who have exhausted regular compensation benefits, and meet prescribed job search requirements. This program will become effective only if there is no federal supplemental compensation program and only if the Insured Unemployment Rate for the District of Columbia reaches

UNEMPLOYMENT
50
INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
—INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
February 1985

	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	% Change From January 1985	% Change From February 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,874	4,284	3,277	- 32.9	- 12.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,508	39,544	43,393	- 10.2	- 18.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,783	35,851	39,852	- 11.3	- 20.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,510,855	$5,065,025	$5,701,196	- 10.9	- 20.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.93	$141.28	$143.06	+ 0.5	- 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,845	2,288	2,219	- 19.4	- 16.9
Number of Final Payments	760	1,075	920	- 29.3	- 17.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,415	9,806	11,296	- 4.0	- 16.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.2	15.7	18.0	+ 9.6	- 4.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	169	398	164	- 57.5	+ 3.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,956	4,449	4,524	- 11.1	- 12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,776	4,043	4,403	- 6.6	- 14.2
Total Benefits Paid	$640,555	$666,950	$713,986	- 4.0	- 10.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.64	$164.96	$162.16	+ 2.8	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	178	299	205	- 40.5	- 13.2
Number of Final Payments	95	114	79	- 16.7	+ 20.3
Total Beneficiaries	1,086	1,120	1,172	- 3.0	- 7.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	13.5	21.5	+ 57.0	- 1.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	59	63	84	- 6.3	- 29.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	734	872	1,066	- 15.8	- 31.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	567	685	732	- 17.2	- 22.5
Total Benefits Paid	$92,816	$112,427	$114,267	- 17.4	- 18.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.70	$164.12	$156.10	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	42	49	57	- 14.3	- 26.3
Number of Final Payments	21	13	1	+ 61.5	+2000.0
Total Beneficiaries	170	187	229	- 9.1	- 25.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	14.0	12.8	- 3.6	+ 5.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,102	4,745	3,525	- 34.6	- 12.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,198	44,865	48,983	- 10.4	- 17.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,126	40,579	44,987	- 11.0	- 19.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,244,226	$5,844,402	$ 6,529,449	- 10.3	- 19.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.16	$144.03	$145.14	+ 0.8	- 0.0
Number of First Payments	2,065	2,636	2,481	- 21.7	- 16.8
Number of Final Payments	876	1,202	1,000	- 27.1	- 12.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,671	11,113	12,697	- 4.0	- 16.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.5	15.4	18.1	+ 13.6	- 3.3

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

3.75 percent. For each quarter that the program is in effect, an additional 0.6 percent in U.I. taxes will be collected from each contributing employer to finance the program.

* The maximum contribution rate for liable employers was increased from 4.5 percent to 5.4 percent. (Employers continue to be subject to a 0.9 percent surtax, therefore the effective maximum tax is 6.3 percent.) The provision was effective January 1, 1985.

* The interest rate assessed against an employer who is delinquent in paying quarterly unemployment taxes was increased from 12 percent to 18 percent per annum. This provision was effective March 12, 1985.

* A Claimant-Employer Advocacy Fund was established using funds collected as interest and penalties from delinquent employers. This fund will be used to provide free legal assistance to both claimants and employers involved in the administrative appeals process.

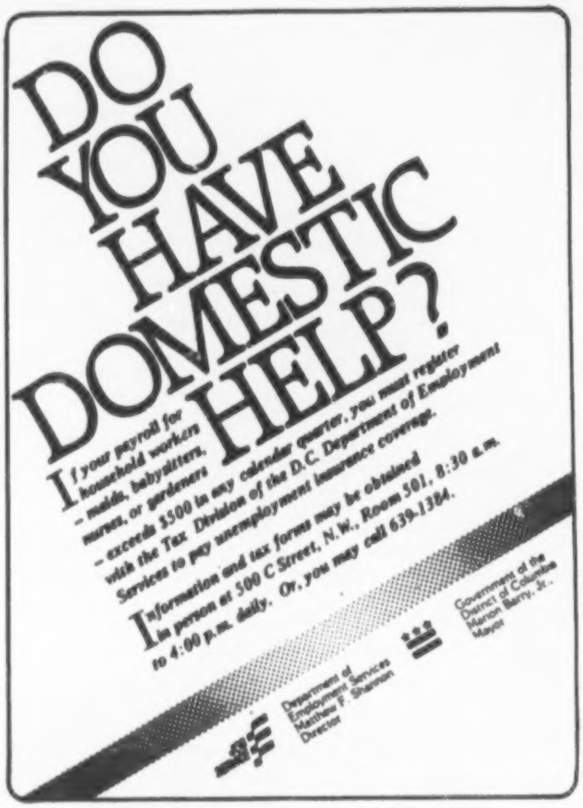
JOB SERVICE HELPS RECRUIT EMPLOYEES FOR NEW STORE

On March 18th through the 20th, the Department's Job Service assisted the Zayre Corporation in recruiting and screening potential employees for 250 jobs for its new store at the new Rhode Island Shopping Center in Northeast Washington. The mass recruitment was held at the D.C. Armory. Over 3,000 individuals were interviewed for clerk and cashier jobs. Zayre will hold its grand opening on April 28th.

The joint Zayre/Job Service recruitment occurred under an agreement negotiated as a result of a mayorial order signed by Mayor Barry in November 1983. The Mayor's Order assures that jobs resulting from City financial assistance are offered to District residents.

The new Zayre recruitment represented the third major mass recruitment effort undertaken by Job Service during the past year. Previously, joint Job Service/Employer recruitment occurred prior to the openings of the J.W. Marriott and Sheraton Grand Hotels. Under the agreement, an employer pledges to use Job Service as the first source for employee recruitment. In return, Job Service provides a wide variety of free and specialized employer services including: pre-screening of applicants, matching applicant qualifications to specific job requirements, providing space and assistance for interviewing, testing for general aptitude or clerical skills, and advertising job vacancies on radio and television.

In addition, the Department can work with employers to prepare employees for skilled occupations through its training and apprenticeship programs. The Department also offers employers incentives if they provide on-the-job



DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC HELP?

If your payroll for household workers – maids, babysitters, nurses, or gardeners – exceeds $500 in any calendar quarter, you must register with the Tax Division of the D.C. Department of Employment Services to pay unemployment insurance coverage.

Information and tax forms may be obtained in person at 500 C Street, N.W., Room 501, 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily. Or, you may call 639-1384.

Department of Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

training or hirer employees under the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program. Any employer interested in exploring an agreement should contact Ms. Carolyn Jones on (202) 639-1115.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1985 dropped $17.37. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.9 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 21¢ an hour.

The most significant decrease occurred in Other Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings were down $39.95. Weekly Hours dropped 0.5 of an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 95¢ an hour. Less overtime worked at premium pay was the main cause of the over all decrease.

The month of February showed no significant increase.

Other durable goods and other non-durable goods has been broken out and are now line items on the monthly report. Any noticeable difference in data now provided is due to estimation being done at a different level. There has been no change in the methodology being used.

Your Private Industry Council Makes Sure
The People You Hire Are Ready To Work

As your local Private Industry Council, we identify the employment needs of the business community and make sure there are skilled workers available when you need them.

Graduates of our skills training programs will be available for jobs in . . .

- . . . electronics repair
- . . . bank tellers
- . . . housekeeping
- . . . retail sales
- . . . culinary arts
- . . . food service
- . . . building maintenance
- . . . dental assistants

If you have a specific job to fill or would like to know other ways the Private Industry Council can help you, just give us a call.

Call The Private Industry Council.
(463-7811)
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For The District of Columbia.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
February 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984	February 1985	January 1985	February 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	386.95	404.32	373. 8	37.1	38.0	37.7	10.43	10.64	9.92
Durable Goods	338.18	358.80	343.61	39.6	40.0	41.2	8.54	8.97	8.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	342.91	349.32	338.25	40.2	41.0	41.0	8.53	8.52	a/8.25
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	384.14	388.41	352.70	41.8	41.9	42.7	9.19	a/ 9.27	8.26
Other Durable Goods	294.71	334.66	338.00	37.4	37.9	40.0	c/ 7.88	8.83	8.45
Non-durable Goods	427.18	442.62	397.07	34.9	36.4	34.8	12.24	12.16	11.41
Food & Kindred Products	503.01	521.85	475.60	34.5	34.4	32.8	c/14.58	a/15.17	a/14.50
Printing & Publishing	438.05	453.59	413.13	35.1	36.2	35.1	12.48	12.53	c/11.77
Other Non-Durable Goods	276.46	287.96	240.62	34.3	39.5	35.7	k/ 8.06	7.29	6.74

Total Production Workers	February '85	January '85	February '84
	34,200	34,500	33,600

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other the Seasonal

Note: Data reflects revison to 1984 benchmark--data complied for the new Wasington, D.C. MSA which includes: The District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince Williams, Loundoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

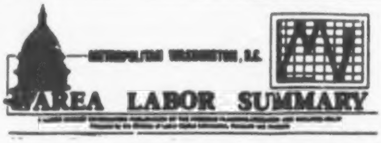
If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry



The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

ATTENTION EMPLOYERS

SUMMER JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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UNEMPLOYMENT
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1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Attached are 1983 and 1984 "Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment" estimates for the District of Columbia and the Washington Metropolitan Area. These estimates are the result of revisions to a 1984 benchmark. They supercede all previously published annual or monthly data for these two years.

Data prepared by:
Division of Labor Market
Information, Research & Analysis
500 C Street, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone Number 639-1632

Attachments

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT

D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Attached is the 1984 Manufacturing Hours and Earnings estimates for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area. These estimates are the result of revisions to a 1984 benchmark. They supercede all previously published annual or monthly data for 1984.

Data prepared by
Division of Labor Market Information,
Research and Analysis
500 C St., N.W. Rm. 201
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone Number 639-1634

Attachment

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Area Title: MSA
Transmittal Date: MARCH 13, 1985
Reference Date:
Data Type: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
Sheet 1 of 1

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER (1 2 3)	DATA TYPE (4 5)	REFERENCE YEAR (6 7)	STATE CODE (8 9)	AREA CODE (10 11 12 13)
8 4 1	0 4	8 4	1 1	8 8 4 0

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	9	3	B	381.09	373.98	376.24	382.28	377.75	380.38	C	378.58	381.15	402.34	388.58	394.91	400.38	384.81
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	300025	4	3	B	330.70	343.61	340.20	353.83	347.44	352.51	C	358.83	335.62	354.38	346.92	354.73	356.79	348.30
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	332005	8	3	B	299.40	338.25	339.90	380.16	384.55	384.50	C	379.76	341.17	384.11	372.94	366.36	382.10	363.74
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	336005	4	3	B	347.73	352.70	351.92	349.86	341.88	347.33	C	358.50	356.13	365.86	356.21	353.60	351.96	353.14
All Other Durable Goods	399915	0	3	B	324.78	338.00	333.89	347.29	340.56	347.29	C	351.34	316.72	333.29	328.83	351.01	351.74	339.00
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	400015	4	3	B	419.99	397.07	404.14	405.30	402.93	402.28	C	395.77	418.83	444.22	424.62	426.34	436.83	415.21
Food & Kindred Products	420005	1	3	B	475.17	475.60	531.22	487.90	506.99	599.76	C	521.59	504.81	557.70	497.62	516.60	577.97	521.92
Printing & Publishing	427005	4	3	B	443.87	413.13	412.46	424.66	416.17	390.91	C	397.76	436.80	448.19	433.68	431.47	431.56	422.90
All Other Non-Durable Goods	499915	9	3	B	249.48	240.62	229.40	230.06	229.82	240.17	C	253.92	254.07	266.57	280.19	291.05	284.50	252.86
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title:	Area Title:	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date:	Data Type:	Sheet
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MSA	MARCH 13, 1985		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	1 of 1

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER (1 2 3)	DATA TYPE (4 5)	REFERENCE YEAR (6 7)	STATE CODE (8 9)	AREA CODE (10 11 12 13)
8 4 1	0 5	8 4	1 1	8 8 4 0

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	9	3	B	38.3	37.7	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.0	C	37.7	37.7	39.1	37.8	39.1	39.1	38.1
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	300025	4	3	B	39.7	41.2	40.5	41.0	40.4	40.8	C	40.5	39.3	40.5	39.2	41.2	41.2	40.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	332005	8	3	B	37.1	41.0	41.3	43.2	43.6	43.3	C	43.6	42.7	43.5	37.9	42.6	44.9	42.1
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	336005	4	3	B	42.2	42.7	42.4	41.6	40.7	41.3	C	40.6	40.7	41.2	39.8	41.6	41.8	41.4
All Other Durable Goods	399915	0	3	B	38.3	40.0	38.6	39.6	39.1	39.6	C	39.3	37.0	38.8	39.1	40.3	39.3	39.1
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	400015	4	3	B	37.2	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.5	35.6	C	35.4	36.2	38.0	36.7	37.3	37.4	36.2
Food & Kindred Products	420005	1	3	B	36.3	32.8	37.2	34.0	36.5	40.8	C	36.5	35.5	39.0	35.8	36.0	38.2	36.6
Printing & Publishing	427005	4	3	B	37.3	35.1	34.4	35.3	35.5	34.2	C	34.8	36.4	37.6	36.2	37.1	37.3	35.9
All Other Non-Durable Goods	499915	9	3	B	37.8	35.7	34.6	34.7	34.2	35.9	C	36.8	36.4	38.3	40.2	40.2	36.9	36.7
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title:	Area Title:	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date:	Data Type:	Sheet
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MSA	MARCH 13, 1985		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	1 of 1

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 6	8 4	1 1	8 8 4 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19 20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005 9	3	B	9.95	9.92	10.06	10.14	10.02	10.01	C	10.04	10.11	10.29	10.28	10.10	10.24	10.10
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	300025 4	3	B	8.33	8.34	8.40	8.63	8.60	8.64	C	8.86	8.54	8.75	8.85	8.61	8.66	8.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	332005 8	3	B	8.07	7/ 8.25	8.23	1/ 8.80	1/ 8.82	1/ 8.88	C	3/ 8.71	3/ 7.99	1/ 8.83	1/ 9.84	3/ 8.60	8.51	8.64
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	336005 4	3	B	7/ 8.24	8.26	2/ 8.30	1/ 8.41	8.40	8.41	C	7/ 8.83	8.75	2/ 8.88	8.95	10/ 8.50	8.42	8.53
All Other Durable Goods	399915 0	3	B	8.48	8.45	2/ 8.65	1/ 8.77	8.71	8.77	C	1/ 8.94	7/ 8.56	11/ 8.59	8.41	12/ 8.71	8.95	8.67
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	400015 4	3	B	11.29	11.41	11.58	11.58	11.35	11.30	C	11.18	11.57	11.69	11.57	11.43	11.68	11.47
Food & Kindred Products	420005 1	3	B	3/ 13.09	1/ 14.50	14.28	14.35	7/ 13.89	1/ 14.70	C	3/ 14.29	14.22	14.30	3/ 13.90	1/ 14.35	1/ 15.13	14.26
Printing & Publishing	427005 4	3	B	11.90	3/ 11.77	1/ 11.99	1/ 12.03	3/ 11.74	3/ 11.43	C	11.43	1/ 12.00	11.92	11.98	3/ 11.63	11.57	11.78
All Other Non-Durable Goods	499915 9	3	B	6.60	6.74	6.63	6.63	6.72	6.69	C	6.90	6.98	6.96	6.99	7.24	7.71	6.89
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							
		3	B							C							

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

1/Overtime 2/Pay Increase 3/ Less Overtime 7/Shorter Work Week 10/More Business(other than seasonal)
11/Less Business(other than seasonal) 12/Longer Work Week

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title:	Area Title:	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date:	Data Type:	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			1983	01	Sheet 1 of 2

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 3	1 1	0 0 0 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL NON-AGR. EMPL.	000000	7	3	B	585.2	582.3	587.8	595.5	595.5	599.3	C	615.3	606.5	598.0	595.2	598.4	599.7	596.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	4	3	B	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.2	C	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.2
Printing & Publishing	427005	2	3	B	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.3	C	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.4
All Other Mfg.	499995	9	3	B	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	C	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1	3	B	571.0	568.1	573.6	581.0	581.3	585.1	C	601.3	592.5	584.1	580.9	583.9	585.2	582.3
Mining	100005	6	3	B	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	C	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	200005	5	3	B	9.4	9.3	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.1	C	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.1
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	500005	2	3	B	25.8	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.4	C	26.7	22.7	26.3	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.8
Transp. Including Railroads	500015	1	3	B	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.1	C	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	1/ 7.7	2/ 7.7	7.9
Communication & Public Utilities	547095	8	3	B	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	C	18.5	1/ 14.6	2/ 18.3	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	1	3	B	55.9	55.5	56.3	58.2	58.5	59.1	C	59.5	59.6	60.4	60.1	61.1	61.9	58.8
Wholesale Trade	650005	1	3	B	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	C	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8
Retail Trade	652005	9	3	B	46.2	45.9	46.7	48.4	48.6	49.2	C	49.6	49.8	50.6	50.3	51.3	52.0	49.1
General Mdse. Stores	653005	8	3	B	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	C	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	658005	3	3	B	20.8	20.8	21.3	22.6	22.9	23.3	C	23.7	23.8	24.6	23.9	24.2	24.1	23.0
All Other Retail	659975	7	3	B	20.3	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.7	20.9	C	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.3	21.8	22.4	20.9

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Area Title:
Transmittal Date:
Reference Date: 1983
Data Type: 01
Sheet 2 of 2

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 3	1 1	0 0 0 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
FIRE	700005	0	3	B	33.5	33.5	33.7	34.2	34.3	34.7	C	35.3	35.2	35.0	34.8	35.0	35.1	34.5
Banking	760005	8	3	B	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	C	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
All Other FIRE	769995	2	3	B	26.3	26.3	26.5	27.0	27.1	27.5	C	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.7	27.9	28.0	27.4
Services	800005	9	3	B	190.2	190.5	192.9	195.7	195.6	193.4	C	192.7	191.3	196.0	196.8	197.3	197.7	194.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	5	3	B	8.8	9.3	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.1	C	10.6	10.2	11.0	11.2	10.9	11.1	10.6
Personal Services	872005	3	3	B	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	C	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
Business Services	873005	2	3	B	34.2	33.8	34.7	36.1	36.6	36.3	C	37.5	38.1	38.4	37.3	37.6	37.4	36.5
Health Services	880005	3	3	B	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.3	C	28.8	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.1
Legal Services	881005	2	3	B	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	19.1	C	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.0	18.7
Membership Organizations	886005	7	3	B	28.5	28.6	28.7	29.0	29.0	28.8	C	28.6	28.1	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.6
All Other Services	891975	5	3	B	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.6	66.6	64.8	C	64.0	63.0	66.4	68.3	68.7	68.8	66.7
Government	998008	6	3	B	256.1	253.5	255.4	256.6	256.5	261.3	C	276.7	273.1	255.8	252.6	254.0	254.3	258.8
Federal Government	998011	9	3	B	208.1	205.6	207.0	207.9	208.2	212.6	C	212.7	210.9	208.4	206.1	205.6	205.9	208.3
D.C. Government	998558	1	3	B	42.8	42.7	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.5	C	58.8	57.0	42.1	41.3	43.2	43.3	45.4
Local Government	998523	4	3	B	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	C	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
			3	B							C							

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

1/ STRIKE   2/ STRIKE OVER

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Area Title:
Transmittal Date:
Reference Date: 1984
Data Type: 01
Sheet 1 of 2

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 4	1 1	0 0 0 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL NON-AGR. EMPL.	000000	7	3	B	596.9	599.5	603.0	605.3	609.0	614.2	C	630.4	625.7	609.0	612.1	615.4	618.8	611.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	4	3	B	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.6	C	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.5
Printing & Publishing	427005	2	3	B	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	C	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5
All Other Mfg.	499995	9	3	B	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	C	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	1	3	B	582.9	585.4	588.8	590.9	594.6	599.6	C	615.8	611.1	594.3	597.3	600.6	604.0	597.1
Mining	100005	6	3	B	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	C	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	200005	5	3	B	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	C	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.1	10.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	500005	2	3	B	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.9	26.1	26.3	C	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.1	26.1	26.3	26.0
Transp. Including Railroads	500015	1	3	B	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.7	C	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Communication & Public Utilities	547095	8	3	B	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.5	17.6	17.6	C	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	1	3	B	60.0	60.3	60.5	61.0	62.5	63.2	C	63.8	63.7	64.2	64.2	64.9	65.9	62.9
Wholesale Trade	650005	1	3	B	9.7	9.7	1/ 9.6	1/ 9.6	2/ 9.8	10.0	C	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Retail Trade	652005	9	3	B	50.3	50.6	50.9	51.4	52.7	53.2	C	53.8	53.8	54.3	54.4	55.1	56.1	53.1
General Mdse. Stores	653005	8	3	B	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	C	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.0
Eating & Drinking Places	658005	3	3	B	23.8	24.4	24.5	25.1	26.2	26.6	C	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.6	26.2
All Other Retail	659975	7	3	B	21.4	21.2	21.4	21.3	21.6	21.7	C	21.7	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.6	23.2	21.8

Repeat columns 1-21.

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Area Title:	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date: 1/ 1984	Data Type: 01	Sheet 2 of 2

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 4	1 1	0 0 0 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Repeat columns 1-21.	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
FIRE	700005	0	3	B	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.9	35.3		C	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.3	35.4
Banking	760005	8	3	B	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1		C	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1
All Other FIRE	769995	2	3	B	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.9	28.2		C	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	28.3
Services	800005	9	3	B	197.4	199.4	201.8	203.5	203.4	202.9		C	203.2	204.4	205.7	206.4	207.5	209.1	203.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	5	3	B	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.1		C	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.1	11.8
Personal Services	872005	3	3	B	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9		C	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Business Services	873005	2	3	B	38.2	38.9	39.6	40.2	40.7	40.9		C	41.5	41.8	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.7	40.9
Health Services	880005	3	3	B	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.3	30.2	29.8		C	30.8	31.0	31.0	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.5
Legal Services	881005	2	3	B	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.6	19.6	20.4		C	20.4	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.1	19.7
Membership Organizations	886005	7	3	B	29.2	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.9	29.8		C	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.4	30.5	29.9
All Other Services	891975	5	3	B	66.5	67.1	67.6	67.6	66.9	66.0		C	64.9	65.5	66.6	67.4	67.9	68.8	66.9
Government	998008	6	3	B	255.3	255.4	255.7	254.9	256.7	260.6		C	275.6	269.8	251.0	253.3	254.5	255.2	258.2
Federal Government	998011	9	3	B	207.3	207.0	207.0	206.1	208.0	211.9		C	212.5	208.9	205.7	206.0	206.4	206.6	207.8
D.C. Government	998558	1	3	B	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.7		C	58.0	55.8	40.2	42.2	43.0	43.5	45.3
Local Government	998523	4	3	B	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0		C	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
			3	B								C							

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

1/ STRIKE 2/ STRIKE OVER

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Area Title: MSA	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date: 1983	Data Type: 01

Sheet 1 of 3

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 3	1 1	8 8 4 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58
TOTAL NON-AGR. EMPL.	000000	9	3	B	1,636.7	1,629.1	1,648.5	1,675.0	1,691.8	1,712.9
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	6	3	B	67.8	68.0	68.6	70.1	70.3	71.1
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	300025	4	3	B	31.3	31.4	31.8	32.6	32.9	33.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	332005	8	3	B	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Elec. Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	336005	4	3	B	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.1
All Other Durable Goods	399915	0	3	B	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.8
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	400015	4	3	B	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.5	37.4	37.7
Food & Kindred Products	420005	1	3	B	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Printing & Publishing	427005	4	3	B	25.4	25.4	25.6	26.2	26.0	26.3
All Other Non-Durable Goods	499915	9	3	B	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	3	3	B	1,568.9	1,561.1	1,579.9	1,604.9	1,621.5	1,641.8
Mining	100005	8	3	B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Construction	200005	7	3	B	69.2	68.5	71.1	76.7	80.1	83.9
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	500005	4	3	B	76.1	75.5	76.1	76.9	77.6	78.9
Interstate Railroads	540005	6	3	B	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Transp., Except Railroads	540045	2	3	B	30.4	29.8	30.3	31.0	31.4	32.3

Repeat columns 1-21.

Industry Title	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data, 59-64
TOTAL NON-AGR. EMPL.	C	1,737.4	1,729.3	1,732.3	1,729.5	1,740.8	1,755.0	1,701.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	C	71.9	72.0	72.4	73.4	74.2	74.7	71.2
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	C	34.3	34.3	34.5	34.7	34.9	35.3	33.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	C	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4
Elec. Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	C	18.6	18.6	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.3	18.2
All Other Durable Goods	C	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	12.8
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	C	37.6	37.7	37.9	38.7	39.3	39.4	37.8
Food & Kindred Products	C	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Printing & Publishing	C	26.3	26.2	26.4	27.4	28.0	28.2	26.5
All Other Non-Durable Goods	C	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3
NON-MANUFACTURING	C	1,665.5	1,657.3	1,659.9	1,656.1	1,666.6	1,680.3	1,630.3
Mining	C	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Construction	C	87.9	89.4	89.6	89.0	88.9	88.3	81.9
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	C	80.0	73.3	80.0	79.3	79.6	80.4	77.8
Interstate Railroads	C	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Transp., Except Railroads	C	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.1	1/ 31.8	1/ 32.6	31.6

SO-234 (Rev. Sept. 1983)

Bureau of Labor Statistics
BLS Annual Report on Employment,
Hours, and Earnings

U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area Title: MSA

Transmittal Date:

Reference Date: 1983

Data Type: 01

Sheet 2 of 3

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER 1 2 3	DATA TYPE 4 5	REFERENCE YEAR 6 7	STATE CODE 8 9	AREA CODE 10 11 12 13
8 4 1	0 1	8 3	1 1	8 8 4 0

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Repeat columns 1-21.	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
Communication & Public Utilities	547095	0	3	B	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.8	42.0	42.4		C	43.2	1/ 36.5	2/ 43.4	43.0	43.6	43.7	42.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	3	3	B	318.1	310.4	315.3	323.9	328.0	331.2		C	341.4	343.0	345.1	345.2	350.2	358.8	334.2
Wholesale Trade	650005	3	3	B	59.8	59.8	60.4	61.7	62.2	62.6		C	63.8	63.9	64.5	64.3	64.8	65.4	62.8
Retail Trade	652005	1	3	B	258.3	250.6	254.9	262.2	265.8	268.6		C	277.6	279.1	280.6	280.9	285.4	293.4	271.5
General Mdse. Stores	653005	0	3	B	37.8	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.9	33.0		C	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.6	39.8	42.8	36.2
Food	654005	9	3	B	34.3	34.2	34.8	35.8	36.1	36.2		C	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.9	37.2	37.9	36.2
Automotive & Accessories	655005	8	3	B	28.0	28.0	28.5	29.0	29.3	29.9		C	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.1	29.5
Apparel & Accessories	656005	7	3	B	19.0	18.7	19.2	19.0	19.3	19.4		C	19.7	20.1	20.3	20.6	21.3	22.7	19.9
Eating & Drinking Places	658005	5	3	B	81.1	80.1	81.8	86.2	88.4	89.9		C	92.3	92.2	92.6	92.5	92.4	92.5	88.5
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	8	3	B	58.1	56.7	57.7	59.1	59.8	60.2		C	61.4	62.1	62.8	63.1	64.6	67.4	61.1
FIRE	700005	2	3	B	93.5	93.7	94.2	95.2	96.0	98.0		C	100.0	100.2	99.4	98.5	98.8	99.6	97.3
Banking	760005	0	3	B	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.3		C	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3
All Other FIRE	769995	4	3	B	73.2	73.4	74.0	75.1	75.9	77.7		C	79.3	79.6	79.0	78.5	78.7	79.4	77.0
Services	800005	1	3	B	478.7	479.3	487.1	495.7	499.2	506.9		C	511.5	510.6	516.2	511.0	512.4	515.8	502.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	7	3	B	20.7	21.3	22.6	23.6	24.5	26.0		C	24.5	24.1	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.8	23.9
Personal Services	872005	5	3	B	19.4	19.5	19.9	20.3	19.5	19.7		C	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7

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U.S. Department of Labor

State Title: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Area Title: MSA	Transmittal Date:	Reference Date: 1983	Data Type: 01	Sheet 3 of 3

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1	0 1	8 3	1 1	8 8 4 0
1 2 3	4 5	6 7	8 9	10 11 12 13

See instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
All Other Services	891975	7	3	B	438.6	438.5	444.6	451.8	455.2	461.2	C	467.4	466.9	1/ 471.5	2/ 466.8	468.1	471.3	458.5
Government	998008	8	3	B	532.3	532.7	535.1	535.5	539.5	541.8	C	543.6	539.7	528.5	532.0	535.6	536.4	536.1
Federal Government	998011	1	3	B	349.2	347.2	348.3	348.8	352.0	358.0	C	359.4	355.0	352.0	350.3	350.6	352.6	352.0
State & Local Government	998509	6	3	B	183.1	185.5	186.8	186.7	187.5	183.8	C	184.2	184.7	176.5	181.7	185.0	183.8	184.1
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
1/ STRIKE			3	B							C							
2/ STRIKE OVER			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							
			3	B							C							

Repeat columns 1-21.

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BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1 (1 2 3)	0 1 (4 5)	8 4 (6 7)	1 1 (8 9)	8 8 4 1 (10 11 12 13)

See Instructions on back

Industry Title	Series Code and Check Digit 14-19	20	Sea. Adj. Ind. 21	Card Code 22	Jan. Data 23-28	Feb. Data 29-34	Mar. Data 35-40	Apr. Data 41-46	May Data 47-52	June Data 53-58	Card Code 22	July Data 23-28	Aug. Data 29-34	Sept. Data 35-40	Oct. Data 41-46	Nov. Data 47-52	Dec. Data 53-58	Annual Average Data 59-64
TOTAL NON-AGR. EMPL.	000000	9	3	B	1,727.3	1,737.2	1,756.5	1,772.8	1,791.3	1,814.4	C	1,823.9	1,826.2	1,809.8	1,825.7	1,842.1	1,856.2	1,798.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	300005	6	3	B	74.0	74.6	75.5	76.3	76.4	77.6	C	77.5	77.7	77.9	77.8	78.1	78.6	76.8
TOTAL DURABLE GOODS	300025	4	3	B	35.5	35.8	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.3	C	37.6	37.6	37.1	37.2	37.0	37.3	36.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	332005	8	3	B	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	C	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Elec. Machinery, Equip. & Supplies	336005	4	3	B	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.1	C	20.3	20.2	19.9	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.9
All Other Durable Goods	399915	0	3	B	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.3	C	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.1
TOTAL NON-DURABLE GOODS	400015	4	3	B	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.8	39.7	40.3	C	39.9	40.1	40.8	40.6	41.1	41.3	40.0
Food & Kindred Products	420005	1	3	B	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	C	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
Printing & Publishing	427005	4	3	B	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.5	28.3	28.8	C	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.5	29.8	30.1	28.7
All Other Non-Durable Goods	499915	9	3	B	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	C	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3
NON-MANUFACTURING	000060	3	3	B	1,653.3	1,662.6	1,681.0	1,696.5	1,714.9	1,736.8	C	1,746.4	1,748.5	1,731.9	1,747.9	1,764.0	1,777.6	1,721.8
Mining	100005	8	3	B	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	C	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Construction	200005	7	3	B	82.4	83.7	86.5	90.6	92.6	96.6	C	98.2	98.8	98.4	98.8	99.1	99.3	93.8
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	500005	4	3	B	79.3	79.8	80.5	81.9	82.5	84.3	C	84.3	84.5	84.6	84.9	85.1	86.1	83.2
Interstate Railroads	540005	6	3	B	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	C	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Transp., Except Railroads	540045	2	3	B	2/ 31.6	32.0	32.4	34.0	34.5	35.6	C	35.5	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.3	36.9	34.7

Repeat columns 1-21.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MSA		1984	01	Sheet 2 of 3

BENCHMARK YEAR/QUARTER	DATA TYPE	REFERENCE YEAR	STATE CODE	AREA CODE
8 4 1 (1 2 3)	0 1 (4 5)	8 4 (6 7)	1 1 (8 9)	8 8 4 0 (10 11 12 13)

See Instructions on back

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Communication & Public Utilities	547095	0	3	B	43.5	43.6	43.9	43.7	43.7	44.3		C	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.9	44.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	600005	3	3	B	342.7	340.7	345.2	351.4	357.2	361.4		C	362.3	360.7	362.9	366.7	375.5	385.4	359.3
Wholesale Trade	650005	3	3	B	64.3	64.7	1/ 66.0	2/ 66.8	67.4	68.5		C	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	70.0	70.6	67.9
Retail Trade	652005	1	3	B	278.4	276.0	279.2	284.6	289.8	292.9		C	293.4	291.6	293.7	297.3	305.5	314.8	291.4
General Mdse. Stores	653005	0	3	B	36.7	34.8	35.0	34.3	34.7	35.1		C	35.1	34.2	34.4	35.9	39.5	43.2	36.1
Food	654005	9	3	B	38.7	38.7	38.8	39.4	39.4	40.3		C	40.3	39.9	40.7	40.8	41.3	42.7	40.1
Automotive & Accessories	655005	8	3	B	30.4	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.9	32.3		C	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.6	32.5	31.9
Apparel & Accessories	656005	7	3	B	20.0	19.3	19.5	20.2	20.4	20.4		C	20.5	20.0	20.6	21.0	22.2	23.2	20.6
Eating & Drinking Places	658005	5	3	B	90.1	90.8	92.3	95.6	97.9	99.2		C	98.9	98.7	99.0	99.5	99.2	99.9	96.8
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	652035	8	3	B	62.5	61.8	62.6	63.5	65.5	65.6		C	66.2	66.3	66.6	67.8	70.7	73.3	66.0
FIRE	700005	2	3	B	99.8	100.2	101.3	101.8	102.7	104.8		C	106.6	106.6	105.9	105.2	105.5	106.5	103.9
Banking	760005	0	3	B	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.8		C	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.1	20.7
All Other FIRE	769995	4	3	B	79.5	80.0	80.8	81.3	82.2	84.0		C	85.7	85.8	85.2	84.4	84.7	85.4	83.3
Services	800005	1	3	B	517.3	522.7	530.0	533.2	536.8	542.8		C	544.7	544.9	545.9	548.7	550.6	551.9	539.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	870005	7	3	B	23.8	24.4	25.4	26.3	27.0	27.2		C	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.0	26.5
Personal Services	872005	5	3	B	20.4	20.8	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.7		C	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.9	21.2	21.2	20.7

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MSA		1984	01	Sheet 3 of 3

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All Other Services	891975	7	3	B	473.1	477.5	483.6	486.0	489.2	494.9	Repeat columns 1-21.	C	497.0	497.0	498.2	500.3	501.9	503.7	491.9
Government	998008	8	3	B	530.8	534.6	536.6	536.7	542.1	545.9		C	549.2	551.9	533.2	542.6	547.3	547.4	541.5
Federal Government	998011	1	3	B	352.0	351.2	351.8	352.2	356.4	363.1		C	363.7	359.5	352.4	352.6	353.1	352.0	355.0
State & Local Government	998509	6	3	B	178.8	183.4	184.8	184.5	185.7	182.8		C	185.5	192.4	180.8	190.0	194.2	195.4	186.5
			3	B								C							
1/ STRIKE			3	B								C							
2/ STRIKE OVER			3	B								C							
			3	B								C							
			3	B								C							
			3	B								C							
			3	B								C							
			3	B								C							
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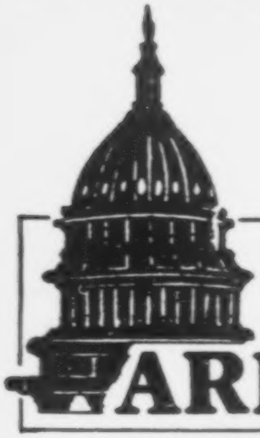


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

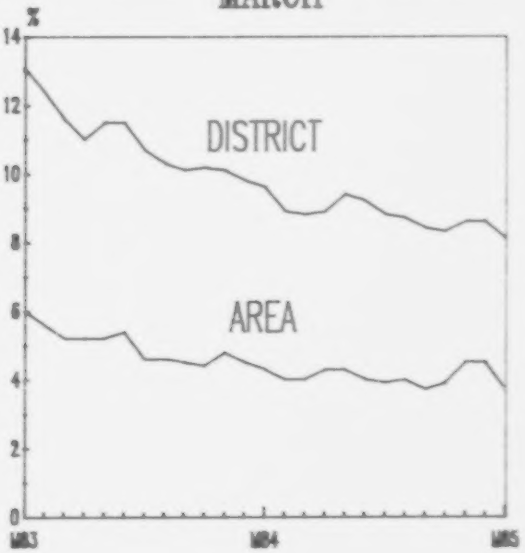
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for March 1985 May 17, 1985

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

MARCH



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After pausing in February, the District's unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage point in March to 8.1 percent. Total resident employment changed little over the month--rising from 296,600 to 296,900. Compared to earlier years, this February to March increase in employment is small. Between 1970 and 1984, the February to March increase in District resident employment has averaged 2,100. The drop in resident unemployment, though, was the contributing factor to the decline in the District's unemployment rate over the month. Unemployment among District residents dropped from 28,000 in February to 26,200 in March. Historically, though, unemployment in the District has declined an average of just 100 between February and March. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 percent in February to 7.5 percent in March.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1984 to March 1985) the employment situation of District residents continues to show substantial improvement. Over the year, the District's jobless rate fell 1.5 percentage points, while total joblessness dropped by 4,200. Total employment also increased for District residents. Since March 1984, 11,000 more District residents have found jobs, bringing total employment to 296,900. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted rate declined from 8.1 percent in March 1984 to 7.5 percent in March 1985.

Prior to the past recession and current recovery phase, the District's jobless rate has traditionally remained above prerecessionary rates. With this

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
March 1985

	March b/ 1985	February c/ 1985	March 1984	February 1984	Net Change From February 1985	Net Change From March 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	323,100	324,600	316,300	315,100	- 1,500	6,800
Total Employment	296,900	296,600	285,900	284,100	300	11,000
Total Unemployment	26,200	28,000	30,400	31,000	- 1,800	- 4,200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.6	9.6	9.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,987,600	1,978,300	1,898,400	1,881,700	9,300	89,200
Total Employment	1,913,500	1,898,400	1,816,000	1,796,300	15,100	97.500
Total Unemployment	74,100	79,900	82,400	85,400	- 5,800	- 8,300
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,664,500	1,653,700	1,582,100	1,566,600	10,800	82,400
Total Employment	1,616,600	1,601,900	1,530,000	1,512,200	14,700	86,600
Total Unemployment	47,800	51,900	52,100	54,400	- 4,100	- 4,300
Unemployment Rate d/	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

current recovery, though, the March 1985 jobless rate (8.1 percent) dropped below the prerecessionary March 1981 jobless rate (8.6 percent) by 0.5 percentage point. Since March 1981, District residents have regained all jobs lost during the 1981-1982 recession plus an additional 18,600 jobs; while total joblessness returned to just below the March 1981 level of 26,300.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

In the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburbs the level and rate of unemployment dropped for the second consecutive month in March 1985. The Area unemployment rate fell from 4.0 percent in February to 3.7 percent in March. The Suburban rate dropped from 3.1 percent in February to 2.9 percent in March. Rising employment as well as falling unemployment contributed to the declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates over the month.

Over the month Area employment rose by 15,100--to 1,913,500 and Subruban employment rose by 14,700--to 1,616,600. After declining by 10.8 percent in February, Area unemployment fell 7.3 percent in March to 74,100. Similarly, Suburban unemployment fell 15.3 percent in February and 7.9 percent in March to 47,800.

Compared to year ago estimates (March 1984 to March 1985) the employment situation in the Area and Suburbs continues to show significant to moderate improvement. Since March 1984, Area employment has advanced 97,500; unemployment has dropped by 8,300; and the jobless rate has declined by 0.6 percentage point. Overall, improvements were less significant in the Suburbs. Between March 1984 and March 1985, Suburban employment increased by 86,600; unemployment fell by 4,300; and the jobless rate declined by 0.4 percentage point.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During March 1984, jobs in the District totalled 616,100. This level represents a new job record for the month of March--the second monthly record in a row. Between February and March of this year 2,900 jobs were added to the City's economy--2,000 in the private sector and 900 in government. The Services industry added 1,000 jobs and Retail

Apprenticeship

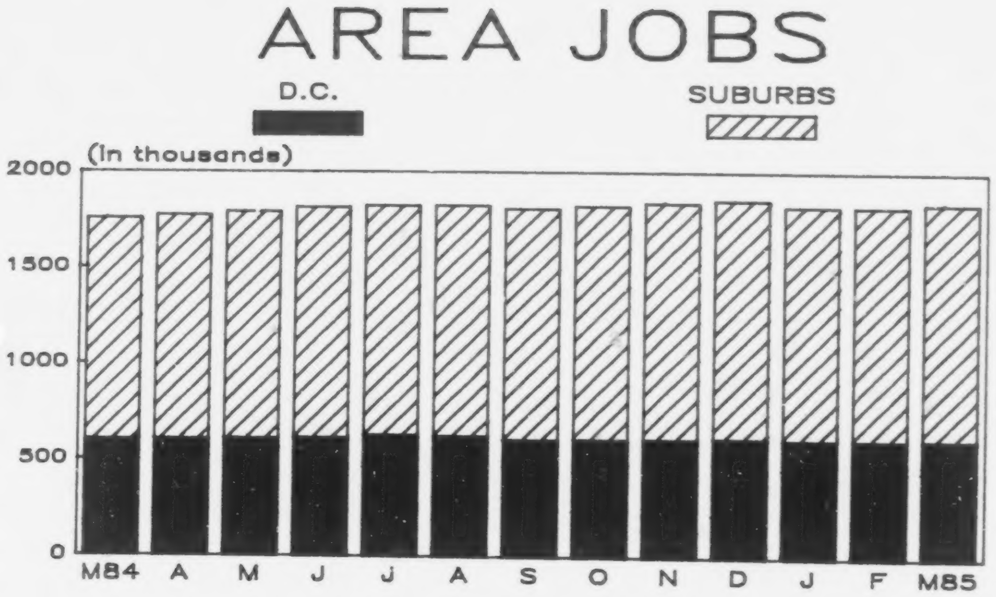
"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.



Trade added 600 jobs. Together, these two industries accounted for 80 percent of the growth in the private sector. Government job growth (900) was nearly evenly divided between the Federal and District components.

Compared to a year ago (March 1984 to March 1985) 13,100 more jobs were created in the City, a growth rate of 2.2 percent. This growth compares favorably with the 0.5 percent annual job growth of the past decade. Jobs in the private sector accounted for 85 percent of the over-the-year growth. The Services industry led the yearly thrust, with 5,200 new jobs, principally in Business Services (2,900) and Legal Services (1,100). The other major contributor to the over-the-year private sector expansion was Retail Trade (2,900). Government employment, over the past year, added 2,000 jobs with most (80 percent) in the Federal Government.

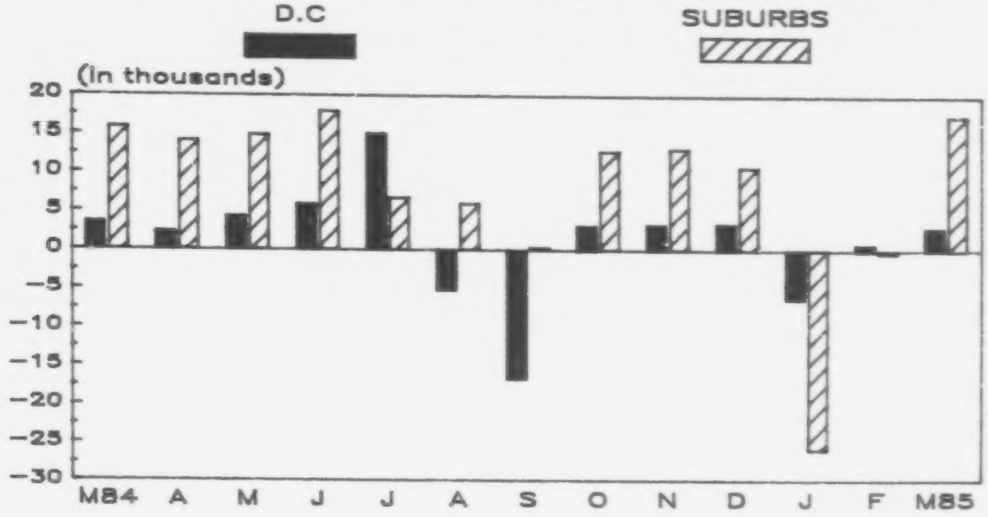
It should be noted, however, that despite the over-the-year growth in the Federal work force, the importance of the Federal job base is gradually diminishing. This is because the private sector is growing at a more rapid pace (3.2 percent the past year) than the Federal Government (less than 1 percent). Looking back to the pre-recessionary period (March 1981), the Federal workforce comprised 37 percent of all jobs in the District. This March it was only 34 percent. In absolute terms, compared to March 1981 there are now 17,700 fewer Federal jobs and 20,600 more private sector jobs in the District.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

After a small decline in February, suburban employment resumed its rapid expansion and added 14,500 jobs, bringing total suburban employment to 1,223,900 jobs. This over-the-month increase was spurred by 12,400 additional private sector jobs, reflecting a large seasonal increase in Construction employment (5,600) and continued growth in Services (3,100) and Retail Trade (2,200). As has been the case over the past few months, Local Government employment growth (2,000) contributed to the monthly expansion in the suburban job market.

**Hire More Workers,
Pay Less Taxes!**
TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS



Between March 1984 and March 1985, surburban job growth was a remarkable 6.1 percent, with a total of 70,400 jobs added. Nearly 9 of every 10 new jobs occurred in the private sector, with Services (18,900 jobs), Retail Trade (13,800), and Construction (12,800) accounting for 85 percent of the yearly suburban growth.

Local Government was also a strong growth component, contributing 10,800 jobs for 15 percent of the total suburban expansion. On the other hand, Federal jobs over the year constricted by 1,800.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

With jobs growing both in the District and the suburbs in March 1985, the Area (Metropolitan Statistical Area-MSA) job total is 1,756,500--17,400 more than in February. Monthly growth leaders were Construction (5,900), Services (4,100), Retail Trade (2,800), and Local Government (2,400).

Over the past year (March 1984 to March 1985) Area jobs have expanded 4.8 percent, resulting in 83,500 more jobs. The Area job growth rate for the past year stands at 4.6 percent, reflecting the 6.1 percent Suburban and 2.2 percent District growth rates.

Between March of 1984 and 1985, the Area's Services industry added 24,100 jobs (a growth rate of 4.6 percent). The Retail Trade sector added 17,200 jobs (6.2 percent); Construction added 13,600 jobs (15.7 percent); and Local Government added 11,200 jobs (6.1 percent). From the perspective of the Area, Federal jobs, over the year remained virtually unchanged (-200). As a proportion of total Area jobs, the Federal sector fell from 20 percent to 19 percent of total employment over the year.

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A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

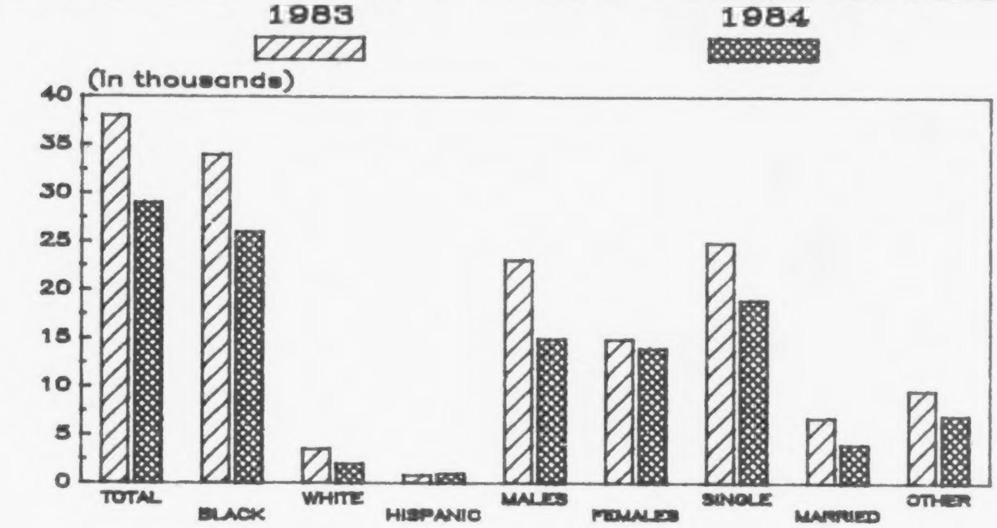
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA March a/ 1985	February b/ 1985	March 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA March a/ 1985	February b/ 1985	March 1984
TOTAL	616.1	613.2	603.0	1,840.0	1,822.6	1,756.5
Total Private Sector	358.4	356.4	347.3	1,292.4	1,278.0	1,219.9
Manufacturing	14.3	14.3	14.2	77.8	77.6	75.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5	37.4	36.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.7
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	20.2	19.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.2	13.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.2	39.2
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.9	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.4	11.3	29.3	29.2	27.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	6.1	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Construction	11.0	10.8	10.3	100.1	94.2	86.5
Transportation, Commuications & Public Utilities	26.4	26.3	25.6	87.0	86.8	80.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.0	36.9	32.4
All Transportation	8.6	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.7	45.7	45.6	43.9
Trade	63.8	63.4	60.5	366.3	363.1	345.2
Wholesale	9.5	9.7	c/ 9.6	69.9	69.5	c/ 66.0
Retail	54.3	53.7	50.9	296.4	293.6	279.2
General Merchandise	4.9	4.8	5.0	35.5	35.1	35.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.2	38.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.7	32.4	31.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.6	19.5
Eating and Drinking Places	27.4	27.0	24.5	98.9	97.5	92.3
All Other Retail	22.0	21.9	21.4	67.2	66.8	62.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.8	35.5	34.8	106.1	105.4	101.3
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.0	21.0	20.5
All Other	28.6	28.3	27.8	85.1	84.4	80.8
Services	207.0	206.0	201.8	554.1	550.0	530.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.9	11.8	11.5	27.3	27.1	25.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	22.1	21.8	21.0
Business Services	42.5	42.2	39.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.2	30.1	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.0	19.9	18.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.3	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.8	67.5	67.6	504.7	501.1	483.6
Government	257.7	256.8	255.7	547.6	544.6	536.6
Federal Government	208.6	208.1	207.0	351.6	351.0	351.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	196.0	193.6	184.8
D.C. Government	44.0	43.6	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PROFILE OF CITY—WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT'S UNEMPLOYED: 1984

During 1984, the District's unemployment rate declined 2.7 percentage points from the 1983 annual average of 11.7 percent. This was the sharpest decline ever recorded. On average, there were 8,000 fewer unemployed in 1984 than in 1983 and 9,000 more employed. The City's labor force was unchanged over the year.

Profile

As was the case in 1983, 90 percent of all unemployed District residents in 1984 were black. This distribution occurred in a labor force 67 percent black. Black youth (16 to 19) produced the highest 1984 unemployment rate-(40.5 percent). Dispite the high rate, youth repesented only 17 percent of all unemployed. When black youth were combined with young adults (20 to 25), this group represented nearly half of the District's unemployed. It should be noted, however, that nearly a third of all the unemployed fell in the prime working ages between 25 and 34 years of age.

City joblessness in 1984 was nearly evenly divided among men (52 percent) and women (48 percent), but the black male employment rate (12.7 percent) was significantly higher than the black female rate (8.8 percent). Not surprisingly, single people comprised 2 of every 3 unemployed persons, yet nearly 1

PROFILE OF CITY-WIDE UNEMPLOYMENT: 1983-84

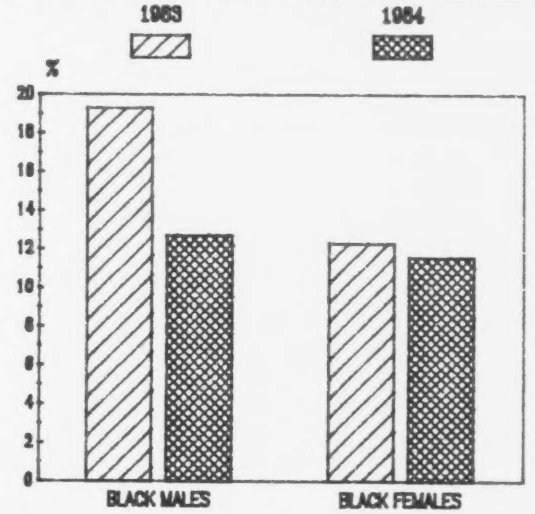
	Unemployed		Rate (%)	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
Total:	38,000	29,000	11.7	9.0
Black	34,000	26,000	15.8	12.1
Age:				
16-19	6,000	6,000	47.7	36.5
16-19 Black	6,000	5,000	52.4	40.5
20-24	11,500	8,000	24.3	17.6
25-34	10,700	10,000	9.9	9.7
35+	9,800	6,000	6.7	3.7
Sex:				
Males	23,100	15,000	14.3	9.2
Black	20,800	13,000	19.3	12.7
Female	14,900	14,000	9.1	8.8
Black	13,400	12,000	12.3	11.6
Marital Status:				
Single	24,900	19,000	16.4	12.9
Married	6,800	4,000	6.5	4.4
Divorce, Separated, Etc	6,300	5,000	9.2	7.5
Head of Household	9,600	7,000	9.7	7.3

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS). Details may not add to total because of rounding of every 4 persons without work was the head of a household. These head of households had an unemployment rate of 11.8 percent. District residents were unemployed nearly 3 1/2 months in 1984, with black men averaging 4 1/2 months. More than half (55 percent) were either job losers or leavers, while the remainder were new or re-entrents into the labor force.

A 1983-1984 Comparison: Improvements for Black Males

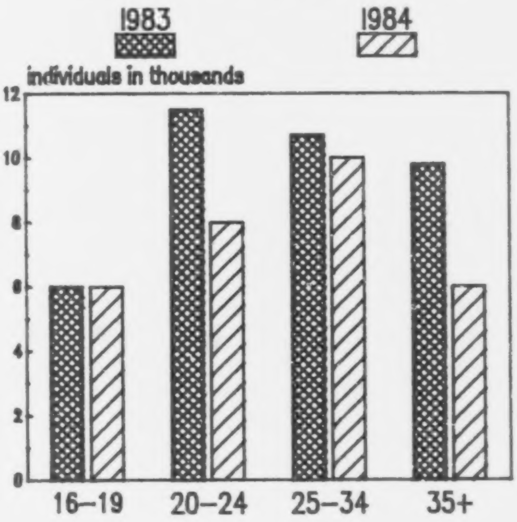
During 1984, The District finally rebounded from the 1981-82 national recession and the labor market improved significantly. Changes in the composition of the unemployed tended to benefit men, espcially black men. While the total number of unemployed dropped 22 percent from 1983, the number of unemployed black male job seekers fell 38 percent. These changes produced a 6.6 percentage points plunge in the black male unemployment rate. Still the unemployment rate for black men in 1984 was 3.7 percentage points higher than the City's average of 9 percent.

BLACK MALE AND FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



The 1984 improvements for black men produced a 60% reduction in black male job seekers 35-44 years of age, but the largest numercial improvement (-2,700) occurred among the 20-24 year age bracket. Similarly, the largest relative improvement (55 percent) was among married black men, but the largest numerical change (-4,100) was among single job seekers.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISTRICT'S UNEMPLOYED

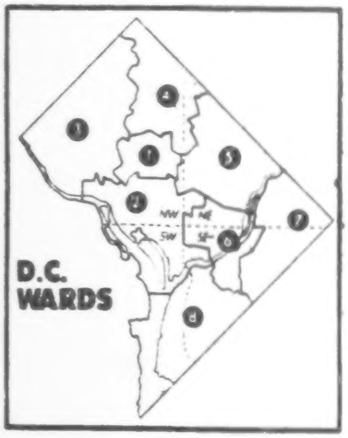


Highlighting the extent of the 1984 improvement for black males is their improvement compared to black females. The difference between the black male and black female unemployment rate declined from a full 7 percentage points in 1983 to only 1.1 percentage points in 1984.

Among females, the year-to-year changes proved modest. The number of unemployed women fell 6 percent and the female unemployment rate slid down less than one percentage point to 8.8 percent in 1984.

City-wide the year-to-year change in the average duration of unemployment constricted 5 full weeks, for blacks the decline was 3.8 weeks, for black men 4.1 weeks, and for black females 2.0 weeks. Similiarly, long term unemployment also fell from 41 percent of all the unemployed in 1983 to 35 percent in 1984. During 1983, nearly half of all black men were unemployed 15 weeks or more. In 1984, black male long term unemployment dropped by 10 percentage points, but still remained 18 percentage points higher than black female long term unemployment.

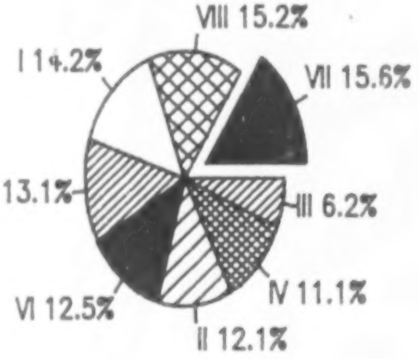
In summary, 1984 proved to be the year in which the District finally recovered from the 1981-82 recession. Most of the cyclical unemployment has probably been squeezed from the City's labor market. Thus, structural changes will be necessary to ease the rate to lower levels. Programs of jobs creation must produce steady growth. City residents need to benefit from rapid suburban job growth through expansion and refinements to the public transportion system. Employers must contribute to joint efforts with the government to provide experience and training for the structurally unemployed. The Federal Government must at least stabilize its local work force and the national economy must continue to expand.



Unemployment in the Wards

The data above for both 1983 and 1984 came from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS sample in the District is too small to provide ward level labor force estimates. Departmental economists have, however, estimated 1984 ward level unemployment based on a census share methodolgy.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARD UNEMPLOYMENT
1984



With the exception of Ward III, the number of unemployed were disbursed rather evenly across the wards ranging from an estimated 3,200 in Ward V to a high of 4,500 in Ward VIII. Five wards (I, V, VI, VII, and VIII) had 1984 unemployment rates higher than the 9 percent City-wide average. The rates ranged from 4.1 percent in Ward III to

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF WARD UNEMPLOYMENT
DURING 1983 and 1984
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area	Unemployed		Rate	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
City Wide	37,000	29,000	11.7%	9.0%
Ward I	5,300	4,100	12.7%	9.8%
Ward II	4,500	3,500	9.9%	7.6%
Ward III	2,200	1,800	5.3%	4.1%
Ward IV	4,100	3,200	10.1%	7.7%
Ward V	4,900	3,800	12.6%	9.7%
Ward VI	4,600	3,600	11.9%	9.3%
Ward VII	5,800	4,500	15.2%	11.8%
Ward VIII	5,700	4,400	18.2%	14.2%

Based on a distribution of City wide annual aveages by 1980 Census data by ward.

14.2 percent in Ward VIII. As with the City-wide average, ward rates were down significantly from the record high 1983 averages. In 1983, six wards had double digit unemployment rates. In 1984, only two wards were in that situation.

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985

MAKE A
CAPITAL INVESTMENT
HIRE A YOUTH

MAYOR BARRY GUARANTEES SUMMER JOBS

Mayor Marion Barry Jr., announced that he is guaranteeing a summer job for all District youth, who register for the District's Summer Youth Employment Program.

To encourage greater private sector participation, Mayor Barry sent letters to over 13,000 chief executive officers and presidents of companies with businesses in the District, urging them to hire at least one youth. Mayor Barry said: "The summer program has been a priority of my administration. It is one of the biggest and the best-managed in the nation. It has enormous benefits for our young people, who have an opportunity to learn about the world of work, meet positive role models, gain experience in many interesting fields and earn wages. It is especially important for our younger teens, who do not have as many summer opportunites in the private sector, to have this experience. That is why I am guaranteeing a job to every young person who signs up."

The District has 19,271 jobs to date. Forty-one percent are with non-profit organizations. Over 21,000 youth have registered for the program to date. Officials have established a registration goal of 25,000, expecting that some applicants may not report to work because of enrollment in summer school and other priorities.

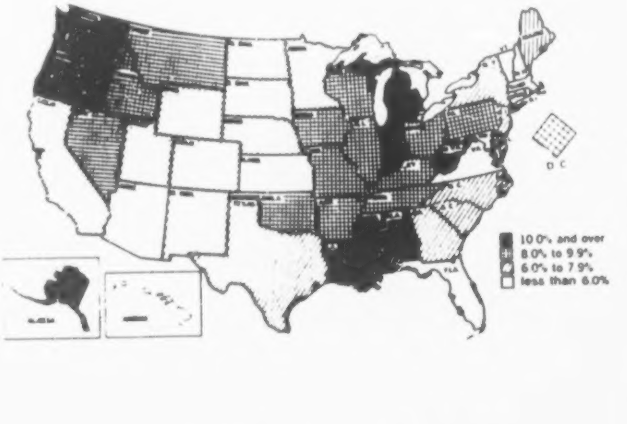
The 7-week program will operate from July 1 to August 16, providing work experience and training in more than 60 occupational areas such as library assistants, child care aides, lab assistants, groundskeepers, clerical aides, lifeguards, computer aides, reproduction aides, and carpenter helpers. The program is open to all District youth ages 14 to 21, regardless of family income. Participants will earn the federal minimum wage of $3.35 an hour and work a minimum of 20 hours a week, depending upon their age.

Employers who wish to hire a youth should call 639-1651.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In February 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 248 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 14th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Boston (3.5 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1985



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

Dear Chief Executive Officer:

I welcome this opportunity to appeal for your support in providing summer employment for District of Columbia teenagers.

Data has reflected a direct correlation between lack of positive behavior in the work world and involvement in criminal activity. Clearly, your commitment to hiring a young person this summer is vital to the city's effort to provide positive direction to our youth.

It is anticipated that over 25,000 teenagers will be seeking summer employment. Through its federal and locally funded programs, the city will provide jobs for approximately 18,000 teenagers. Obviously, the government can not do it all, we need your support, today.

I am convinced that with your help the District of Columbia will provide an example, for the nation, on how local government and the private sector can work together to solve one of the nation's most critical problems.

Sincerely,

M Barry

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 8.6 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 18th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 13th highest position in January. The neighboring states of Virginia (5.9 percent) and Maryland (5.8 percent) ranked 41 and 42, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.4 percent); Louisiana and Oregan (11.3 percent each) Alabama and Indiana (10.9 percent each); Alaska (10.8 percent); Washington (10.6 percent); and Michigan (10.2 percent) were the eight States with double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts with an unemployment rate of 4.4 percent had the lowest rate.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 13th highest unemployment rate in February 1985, at 8.6 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.5 percent. Gary, Indiana (25.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (3.9 percent) had the lowest rate followed by Boston at 4.8 percent. Each city except Gary, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Houston, and Salt Lake City experienced lower unemployment rates compared to February 1984.

	City	February	
		1985	1984
1.	Gary, IN	25.7	22.3
2.	Newark, NJ	13.3	11.9
3.	Cleveland, OH	12.2	13.6
4.	Birmingham, AL	11.2	13.8
5.	Dayton, OH	10.9	13.3
6.	New Orleans, LA	10.8	9.1
7.	Buffalo, NY	10.5	15.2
8.	Pittsburgh, PA	9.8	12.4
9.	New York, NY	9.6	9.2
10.	Cincinnati, OH	9.4	10.5
11.	St. Louis, MO	9.1	11.2
12.	Chicago, IL	8.7	9.4
13.	Dist. of Columbia	8.6	9.8
14.	Miami, FL	8.4	9.1
15.	Baltimore, MD	8.1	8.2
16.	Houston, TX	8.1	7.1
17.	Los Angeles, CA	7.5	8.5
18.	Philadelphia, PA	7.4	9.0
19.	Salt Lake City, UT	7.3	6.9
20.	Columbus, OH	7.3	8.4
21.	Milwaukee, WI	N/A	8.5
22.	Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.8
23.	Boston, MA	4.8	7.1
24.	Dallas, TX	3.9	5.2

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

NEW GRANT WILL AUTOMATE JOB MATCHING SERVICES

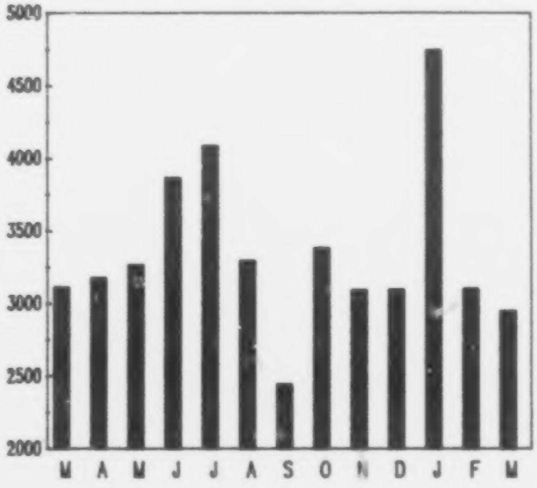
As a result of a new $443,472 grant received from the U.S. Department of Labor, the Department has made a significant breakthrough in the automation of employment services.

The grant will enable the Department to record client skills and experience, as well as, job openings into a common informational pool, so that job matching can be performed. Moreover, citizen-operated computer terminals will provide information for choices about careers, training opportunities, and the specific job openings which are best suited to them. The District expects both systems to be operational within a year.

The grant was received in two segments.

The first portion, amounting to $275,000, provides for the above job matching system. The second part of the grant, just received, provides $168,472 for computer terminals in the Department's five comprehensive employment centers, in the dislocated worker office, in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, and a vocational rehabilitation site. This will give job seekers the abiltiy to tap into a wealth of information to help them carry out a successful job search. Citizens will be able to obtain this information, either on their own or with staff guidance. This system will be one of the most advanced--and one of the easiest to use--in America.

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS

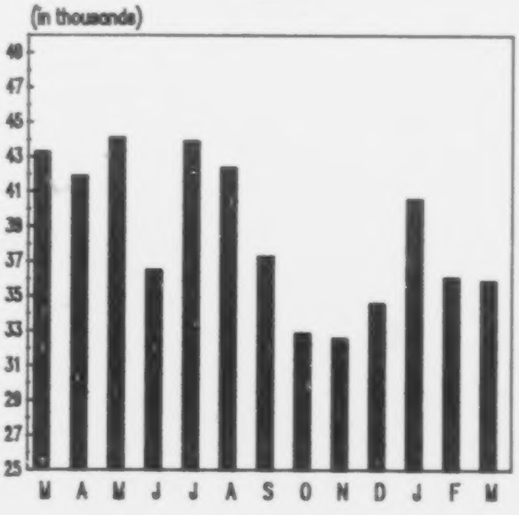


UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

There were 2,950 new claims taken in March, 1985 for unemployment compensation under all the District's regular programs. This was 5 percent below February. When the programs are looked at in total, all activities declined this month, continuing the more than one year trend. The $5.2 million benefit outlay was nearly one percent less than last month, but 16 percent below the level set in March, 1984. The monthly decline in outlay was uncharacteristically led by the smaller Federal and Ex-Servicepersons Programs, as they offset the increase in the larger State Program. Weeks compensated for joblessness amounted to 35,900, and 10,500 claimants were benificiaries during the month. First payments dropped 17 percent below last month and last year.

For the quarter ended in March 1985, the claims in all programs averaged 10,800--slightly less than the 11,500 registered in the first quarter of last year.

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS



Weeks compensated in the current quarter totalled 112,600--significantly (18 percent) less than the 137,000 weeks paid for during the first quarter of 1984. Comparatively speaking, $16.3 million in benefits were outlayed in the 1985 subject period, whereas 1984 paid $19.7 million. Some 15,200 persons received benefits in the first three months of 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
March 1985

	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	% Change From February 1985	% Change From March 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,742	2,874	2,845	- 4.6	- 3.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,145	35,508	41,049	- 1.0	- 14.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,855	31,783	38,354	+ 0.2	- 16.9
Total Benefits Paid	$4,527,178	$4,150,855	$5,423,559	+ 9.1	- 16.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.12	$141.93	$141.41	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Number of First Payments	1,505	1,845	1,858	- 18.4	- 19.0
Number of Final Payments	744	760	1,005	- 2.1	- 26.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,301	9,415	11,057	- 1.2	- 15.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	17.2	20.6	+ 23.3	+ 2.9
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	153	169	200	- 9.5	- 23.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,619	3,956	4,291	- 8.5	- 15.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,484	3,776	4,200	- 7.7	- 17.0
Total Benefits Paid	$591,751	$640,555	$694,619	- 7.6	- 14.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$169.85	$169.64	$165.39	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Number of First Payments	167	178	156	- 6.2	+ 7.1
Number of Final Payments	97	95	92	+ 2.1	+ 5.4
Total Beneficiaries	1,020	1,086	1,152	- 6.1	- 11.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.9	21.2	26.9	- 1.4	- 22.3
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	54	59	67	- 8.5	- 19.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	710	734	1,066	- 3.3	- 33.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	558	567	727	- 1.6	- 23.2
Total Benefits Paid	$91,173	$ 92,816	$112,311	- 1.8	- 18.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.39	$163.70	$154.49	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Number of First Payments	45	42	59	+ 7.1	- 23.7
Number of Final Payments	34	21	1	+ 61.9	+3300.0
Total Beneficiaries	171	170	218	+ 0.6	- 21.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.4	13.5	12.3	- 8.1	+ 0.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,949	3,102	3,112	- 4.9	- 5.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,474	40,198	46,406	- 1.8	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,897	36,126	43,281	- 0.6	- 17.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,210,102	$5,244,226	$ 6,230,489	- 0.7	- 16.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.14	$145.16	$143.95	- 0.0	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,717	2,065	2,073	- 16.9	- 17.2
Number of Final Payments	875	876	1,098	- 0.1	- 20.3
Total Beneficiaries	10,492	10,671	12,427	- 1.7	- 15.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.9	17.5	20.9	+ 19.4	- 0.0

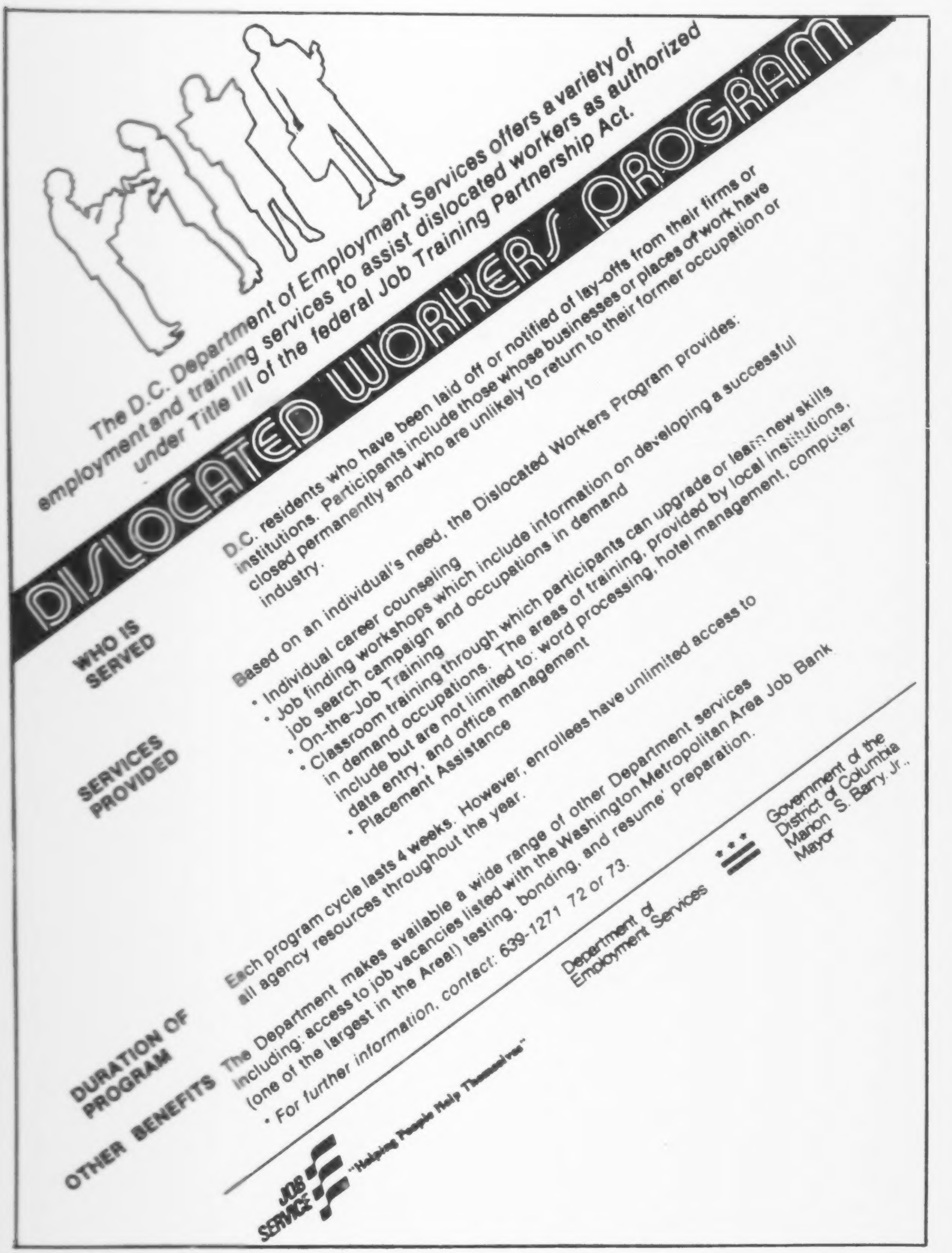
---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.



The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

WHO IS SERVED D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 72 or 73.

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service

- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service

- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements

- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit

- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing

- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION TO BE PHASED OUT

The 3-year old Federal Supplemental Unemployment Compensation (FSC) Program was scheduled to expire March 31, ending benefits for hundreds of unemployed workers in the District. Under new legislation, however, the program is being phased out. No new FSC claims may be filed, but benefits will be allowed to continue for FSC claimants who have remaining entitlement. The Department has notified more than 800 jobless workers that they may still be eligible for benefits under the new guidelines.

Director Matthew Shannon said: "The Department is intensifying efforts to assist those no longer eligible to receive benefits--through placement services, training programs, and job search workshops which offer counseling and help with job hunting techniques." The majority of these workers are from the Services industry. They include receptionists, secretaries, clerks, housekeepers, maintenance workers, laborers, data entry operators, and food service workers, as well as, a limited number of technical, professional, and managerial workers.

Employers needing workers should contact the Department's Job Bank on 724-3785.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1985 increased $13.78. Average Weekly Hours rose 1.4 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 2¢ an hour.

Electric Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies showed a substantial over-all increase due to a pay increase in that industry. Weekly Earnings were up $4.49, Weekly Hours, however, showed a slight decrease of 0.1 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 13¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed a decrease in Hourly Earnings of 8¢ an

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
March 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984	March 1985	February 1985	March 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	399.25	385.47	376.24	38.5	37.1	37.4	10.37	10.39	10.06
Durable Goods	359.57	346.50	340.20	41.0	39.6	40.5	8.77	8.75	8.40
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	373.89	342.50	339.90	44.3	40.2	41.3	m/ 8.44	a/ 8.52	8.23
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	367.57	363.08	351.92	41.3	41.4	42.4	b/ 8.90	8.77	b/ 8.30
Other Durable Goods	346.81	333.02	333.89	39.5	37.8	38.6	8.78	8.81	b/ 8.65
Non-durable Goods	431.70	418.60	404.14	36.4	35.0	34.9	11.86	11.96	11.58
Food & Kindred Products	501.58	500.50	531.22	35.1	35.0	37.2	14.29	c/14.30	14.28
Printing & Publishing	438.26	426.42	412.46	36.4	35.3	34.4	12.04	12.08	a/11.99
Other Non-Durable Goods	301.22	276.46	299.40	37.7	34.3	34.6	7.99	k/ 8.06	6.63

Total Production Workers	March '85	February'85	March '84
	34,000	34,200	34,300

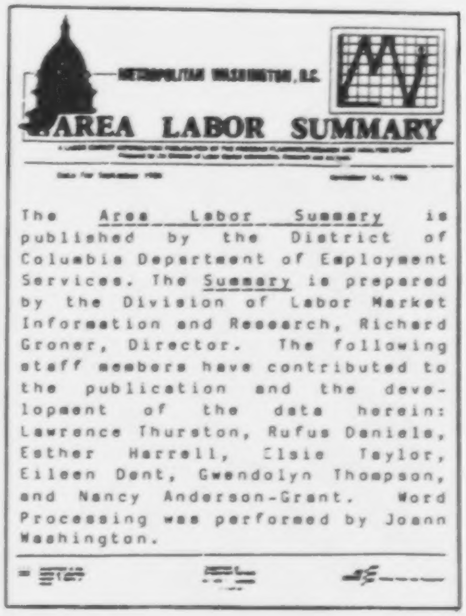
a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees

Note: Data reflects revison to 1984 benchmark--data complied for the new Wasington, D.C. MSA hour. Average Weekly Earnings increased $13.39 and Average Weekly hours rose 4.1 hours.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.5 percent to 319.2 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in March. For the 12-month period ended in March, the CPI-U (322.3) rose 4.6 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.4 percent from January to March.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the national CPI-U, the local was four tenths of a percent higher, 319.2 to 318.8. A year ago, the local was nine tenths of a percent higher. Food and beverage, apparel and upkeep, and medical care were all higher locally than nationally for March 1985. On the other hand, housing, transporation, entertainment, other goods and services, and energy costs were higher nationally than locally.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The *Area Labor Summary* is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The *Summary* is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

WASHINGTON AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	March 1985	Percent Change	
		Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	319.2	1.5	4.6
Food & Beverage	312.9	1.4	2.3
Housing	335.8	1.6	5.4
Apparel & Upkeep	226.9	5.4	9.2
Transportation	306.3	0.4	2.3
Medical Care	416.3	2.1	5.8
Entertainment	256.9	- 0.4	7.8
Other Goods & Services	319.2	0.7	7.0
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	168.1	1.6	5.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens. . . ."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

ATTENTION EMPLOYERS

SUMMER JOB

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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1935-1985
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— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

6-27-85 51527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

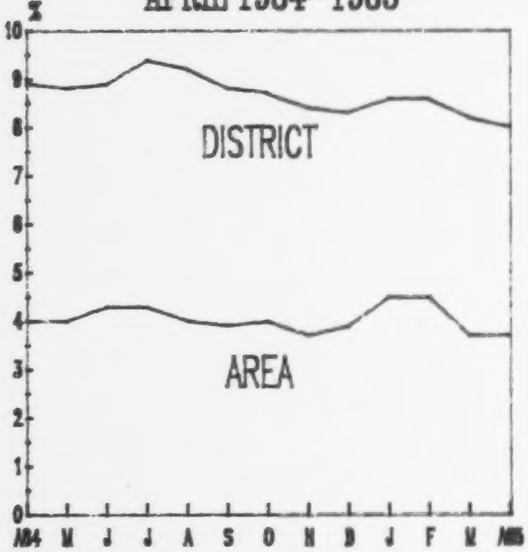
DATA FOR APRIL 1985

JUNE 21, 1985

JOBS IN DC SET RECORD FOR APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

APRIL 1984-1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate continues to decline. Between March and April of this year, the District's unemployment rate dropped from 8.2 percent to 8.0 percent. Resident employment, which generally increases between March and April, declined slightly over the month by 0.3 percent. In April, total employment in the District stood at 295,800. As the demand for seasonal workers increases over the next few months, employment among District residents is also expected to rise. The drop in resident unemployment (3.0 percent) offset the drop in employment (0.3 percent), resulting in the 0.2 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped from 7.5 percent in March 1985 to 7.1 percent in April 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1984 to April 1985) the jobless rate, total joblessness, and employment in the District have improved greatly. Since April 1984, the District jobless rate has declined 0.9 percentage point. Total joblessness in the City dropped by 2,600 and employment increased by 7,800 over the year; contributing to the overall decline in the City's jobless rate. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate dropped from 7.6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
April 1985 a/

	April b/ 1985	March c/ 1985	April 1984	March 1984	Net Change From March 1985	Net Change From April 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,500	323,200	316,300	316,300	- 1,700	5,200
Total Employment	295,800	296,800	288,000	285,900	- 1,000	7,800
Total Unemployment	25,700	26,500	28,300	30,400	- 800	- 2,600
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.6	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,989,700	1,980,000	1,916,200	1,898,400	9,700	73,500
Total Employment	1,916,800	1,905,900	1,839,400	1,816,000	10,900	77,400
Total Unemployment	72,900	74,100	76,800	82,400	-1,200	-3,900
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,668,200	1,656,700	1,599,900	1,582,100	11,500	68,300
Total Employment	1,620,900	1,609,100	1,551,400	1,530,000	11,800	69,500
Total Unemployment	47,300	47,600	48,500	52,100	- 300	-1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

percent in April 1984 to 7.1 percent in April 1985. Thus, the unemployment rate in the District has been declining faster than the National rate over the year.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Washington, D.C. MSA unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in April 1985, unchanged from the previous month. Similary, the Suburban unemployment rate was little changed over the month, dropping from 2.9 percent in March to 2.8 percent in April. The Area and Suburban rates have changed little since February 1985, when they dropped by 0.6 and 0.5 percentage point respectively. The levels of unemployment in the Area and Suburbs were also little changed over the month. Total unemployment in the Area was 72,900 in April, down 1,200 from the previous month.

The number of unemployed Suburban residents declined by 300 over the month, totalling 47,300 in April. Employment gains among Area and Suburban residents were also marginal over the month--10,900 and 11,800 respectively. In April, Area employment was 1,916,800 and Suburban employment was 1,620,900.

Compared to year ago estimates (April 1984 to April 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have changed little. Over-the-year there were no significant change in the Area and Surbuban jobless rates. The Area jobless rate dropped just 0.3 percentage point, while the Suburban jobless rate was down 0.2 percentage point over-the-year. Since April 1984, employment in the Area has increased by 77,400--a 4.2 percent growth rate. Total joblessness, has declined by 3,900 over-the-year, a decline of 5.1 percent. Suburban employment has increased at a somewhat faster rate than Area employment over-the-year, at 4.5 percent. The relative decline in Suburban joblessness, though, has been less than that in the Area. Between April 1984 and April 1985, total joblessness in the Suburbs declined 2.5 percent compared to 5.1 percent in the Area. This suggest that joblessness among District residents has fallen faster than joblessness among Suburban residents.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In April, jobs in the District numbered 619,100. A new record for the month of April and the third consecutive monthly record. Compared to March, 3,400 jobs were added to the District's economy in April. Nearly 9 of every 10 new jobs were in the private sector. As has been the case in recent months, the Services industry accounted for over 75 percent of the monthly growth, with the increases primarily in Legal Services (700), Other Services (600), and Health Services (500).

Compared to April of last year, the District has 13,800 additional jobs, representing a healthy 2.3 percent growth rate. Eleven thousand of these new jobs were in the private sector. This private sector expansion has been led by the Services industry (5,800) and Retail Trade (3,100). Within Services, the growth components were principally Business Services (2,700) and Legal Services (1,000). Eating and Drinking

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If you have a specific job to fill or would like to know other ways the Private Industry Council can help you, just give us a call.

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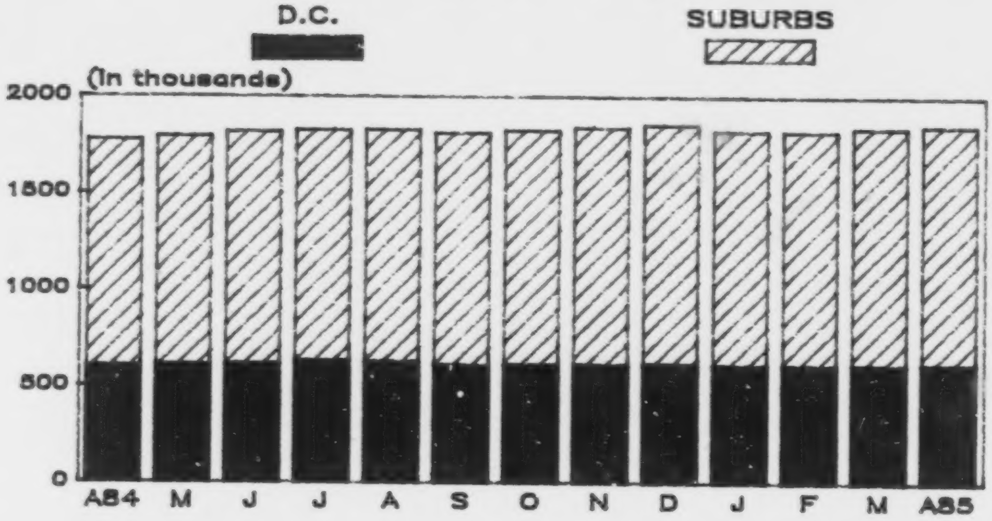
(463-7811)
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For The District of Columbia.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	April a/ 1985	March b/ 1985	April 1984	April a/ 1985	March b/ 1985	April 1984
TOTAL	619.1	615.7	605.3	1,851.1	1,839.0	1,772.8
Total Private Sector	361.4	358.4	350.4	1,303.7	1,292.3	1,236.1
Manufacturing	14.4	14.3	14.4	77.8	77.8	76.3
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.7	37.5	36.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.1	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.4	20.3	19.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	13.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.1	40.3	39.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	5.0	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.4	11.4	29.1	29.3	28.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.0	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	11.3	11.0	10.8	102.8	99.7	90.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.8	26.4	25.9	87.8	86.9	81.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.2	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.0	34.0
All Transportation	9.0	8.6	8.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.5	45.7	45.7	43.7
Trade	63.9	63.8	61.0	368.5	366.2	351.4
Wholesale	9.4	9.5	c/ 9.6	69.5	69.5	c/ 66.8
Retail	54.5	54.3	51.4	299.0	296.7	284.6
General Merchandise	4.9	4.9	5.0	35.3	35.5	34.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.4	39.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.9	32.7	31.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.7	20.8	20.2
Eating and Drinking Places	27.8	27.4	25.1	100.6	99.0	95.6
All Other Retail	21.8	22.0	21.3	68.2	67.3	63.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.6	35.8	34.7	106.7	106.1	101.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.1	21.0	20.5
All Other	28.4	28.6	27.7	85.6	85.1	81.3
Services	209.3	207.0	203.5	559.1	554.6	533.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.1	11.9	11.9	27.6	27.4	26.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	22.2	21.9	20.9
Business Services	42.9	42.5	40.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.7	30.2	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.7	20.0	19.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	68.4	67.8	67.6	509.3	505.3	486.0
Government	257.7	257.3	254.9	547.4	546.7	536.7
Federal Government	208.6	208.2	206.1	351.6	351.2	352.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	195.8	195.5	184.5
D.C. Government	44.0	44.0	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

AREA JOBS



establishments (2,700) led the Retail Trade job growth. For the District, Federal employment has also been a plus, adding 2,800 jobs between April 1984 and April 1985. Federal employment in the City, though, is 26,300 below the pre-recessionary April 1981 level of 224,800 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

During April, the Washington Suburbs added 8,700 jobs, bringing total employment to 1,232,000. The over the month surge was led by seasonal expansion in the Construction industry, which added 2,800 jobs. The strike currently underway in the cement industry in Northern Virginia could negatively impact suburban construction employment in the comming months.

Other industries contributing to the March to April increase were Wholesale/ Retail Trade and Services, both with a monthly employment expansion of 2,200 jobs.

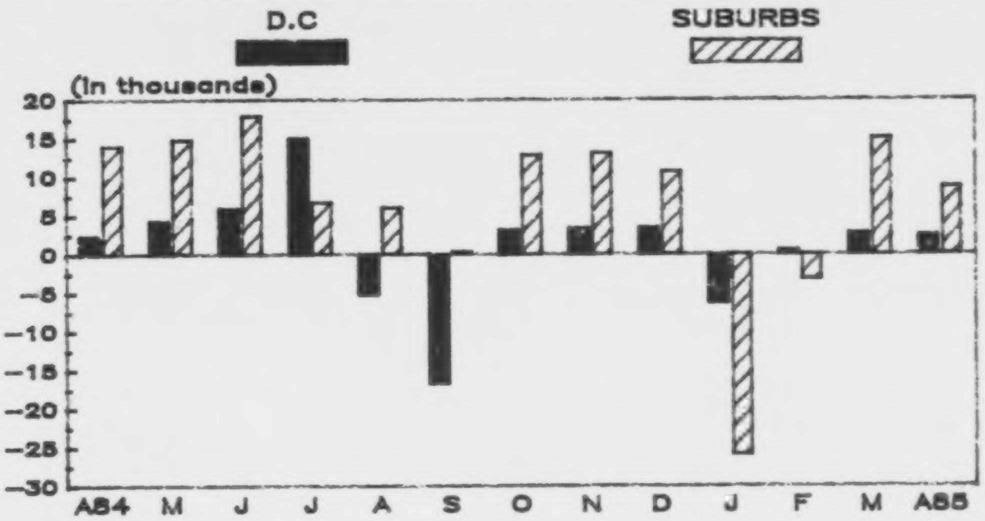
Over-the-year (April 1984 to April 1985) 64,500 jobs were added to the suburban labor market. Two of every three Area jobs are now in Suburban locations. The yearly Suburban expansion has averaged 5.5 percent. This growth has been led by Services jobs (20,100), followed by Wholesale/ Retail Trade (14,600), Construction (11,700), and State and Local Government (11,000). Federal Government employment, has been virtually unchanged (300). State and Local Government employment (146,700) now exceeds federal employment (143,000) in Suburban jurisdictions.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

As a result of April's job growth in the District and in the Suburbs, the Area's economy now has 1,851,100 jobs, up 12,100 from March. In the Area, 70 percent of all jobs are in the private sector. The private sector provided nearly 95 percent of the monthly job expansion. Nearly 40 percent of the increase was in the Services industry, which between March and April 1985 added 4,500 jobs. Construction (3,100) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,300) were also major contributors to the growth.

Over-the-year (April 1984 to April 1985), the Area has added 78,300 new jobs. Put in perspective, this means

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS



that there are more jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area than in 32 of the 50 states. Over the last year, one of every three new jobs was in the Services industry. This industry registered a growth rate of 4.9 percent. Other large contributors to Area expansion were Retail Trade (14,400), Construction (12,200), and State and Local Government (11,300).

Compartitive Job Growth Rates

Monthly the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports industry employment for the Nation, States, and local areas in Employment and Earnings. From this monthly data, it is possible to obtain comparative growth rates. The following data was compilied by LMIR using the latest published data for February 1985. (The State and Area data for February 1985 are "preliminary"). The following is the resulting growth rates:

Employment Growth Rates
Feb. 1984 to Feb. 1985

The Nation	3.5%
The Washington Area (MSA)	4.8%
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	5.0%
Northern Virginia	10.2%
The District	2.3%

Northern Virgina jobs have in the past year expanded at about 3 times the national rate; jobs in the Maryland suburbs have expanded about 1 1/2 times the National rate; and jobs in the District have expanded about 65 percent of the national rate. Area jobs in February 1984 and February 1985 were distributed in the following proportions:

Distrubution of Area Jobs

	Feb. 84	Feb. 85
Area	100%	100.0
Suburban Maryland	34	34
Northern Virginia	31	32
The District	35	34

The rapid expansion in Northern Virgina has added 1 percentage point to Virginia's share of Area jobs, at the expense of slower growth in the District. Maryland's position has remained unchanged. In the larger sense, Area jobs are relatively evenly distributed among the three major jurisdictions.

> *"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens. . . . "*
> Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

MAYOR BARRY SEEKS SUBURBAN JOBS FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr., on June 11th unveiled a seven point plan to make suburban jobs more accessible to District residents. The plan includes outreach by the District to potential suburban employers, the establishment of a regional planning body, and transportation and day care assistance for District workers.

In announcing the plan the Mayor said:

"I will initiate meetings with employers and elected officials throughout the metropolitan region. The suburbs have serious labor shortages, and the District has skilled residents eager to work. I am confident that, working together with suburban officials and employers and the Greater Washington Board of Trade, we can meet the challenge to break through existing barriers for the mutual benefit of District job seekers and suburban employers alike, and for the regional community as a whole. I am also confident that once these firms start hiring District workers, it will soon become apparent that suburban firms will no loner find it necessary to recruit workers from distant states. I am appealing directly to suburban employers to give our workers a chance."

Among the major features of the plan are the following:

-- Industry-by-industry meetings with suburban employers to assess ongoing and special personnel needs. The District will also appeal to suburban officials to join in soliciting suburban firms to- list their job openings with the Department.

-- Free screening and referal services for suburban employers through the Department.

-- A cooperative arrangement with the Virginia Employment Commission to share with the Department job openings listed with the Commission.

-- A new Transporation Response Center which will provide, on a hotline, information about existing means of transportation to suburban job sites. The plan also calls for the use of District government vans and cars and perhaps leased vehicles when firms post at least five openings, and subsidies for select bus or rail trips to job sites where transporation costs are excessive. Employers will be asked to share part of the transportation program cost. The Mayor said he will commit $100,000 to this prograwm. The District also will seek to expand its already extensive day care services to eligible Disrict residents.

-- Customized training, to be developed jointly with suburban employers. The District has committed at least $200,000 for this training.

-- Use of public service announcements to inform suburban employers of available services and to inform District workers about job openings and the special serivices.

-- Establishment of a new regional Washington Metropolitan Area Job Council for continued planning in this area.

Job Service . . .

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

PROGRAM PURPOSE: Provides financial incentive for employers to hire persons considered hard-to-employ.

ADMINISTERING AGENCY: D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES).

TAX BENEFITS: A tax credit amounting to 50% of first-year wages up to $6,000 per employee and 25% of second-year wages up to the same amount. This means a maximum allowable credit of $3,000 per employee the first year, and $1,500 the second year.

ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS: Employers must select workers from the following target groups:

- Recipients of Federal Supplementary Security Income (SSI) cash assistance.
- 18-24 year old youth from disadvantaged families.
- Handicapped persons referred through Vocational Rehabilitation or Veterans Administration Programs.
- Vietnam-era veterans who are economically disadvantaged.
- 16-19 year old economically disadvantaged youth who participate in an approved cooperative education program.
- Recipients of state or local general assistance for more than thirty days.
- Economically disadvantaged ex-offenders (felons) hired within 5 years of release or date of conviction, whichever is more recent.
- Participants in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Childen (AFDC).
- Economically disadvantaged youth, 16-19, who begin work in an unsubsidized summer job for any 90-day period between May 1 and September 15 and who have not previously worked for the employer. Employers are eligible for a tax credit of 85% of the wages up to $3,000.

OTHER CONDITIONS: To receive the tax credit, certification by DOES must be received or requested in writing on the day, or before, the employee begins work.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Contact Jeannie Carter, Office of Job Service, at 639-1661.

Department of
Employment Services

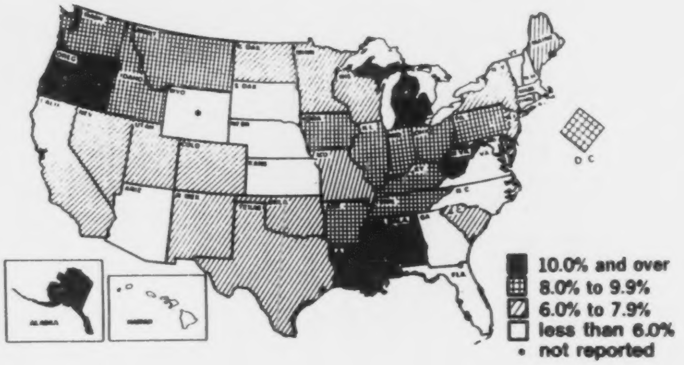
Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In March 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.7 percent unemployment rate was tied with Lexington Fayette, Ky. and Lincoln, Neb. for the seventh lowest rate. Among the major areas, Raleigh-Durham, N.C. had the lowest rate (2.5 percent), follwed by Stanford, Conn. (2.8 percent). McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Tex., continued to have the highest rate (23.7 percent). The largest over-the-year declines in the jobless rate occurred in Peoria, Ill., and Sharon, Pa., 3.3 percentage points each.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 17th highest unemployment rate. This was up from the 18th highest position in February. The neighboring states of Virginia (5.2 percent) and Maryland (5.1 percent) ranked 45 and 46, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (13.4 percent); Louisiana (11.7 percent); Oregon (11.1 percent) Alabama and Mississippi (10.7 percent each); Alaska and Michigan (10.4 percent each) were the seven States with double digit unemployment rates. Hawaii with an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent had the lowest rate. March unemployment rates were below those of a year earlier in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 13th highest unemployment rate in March 1985, at 8.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.4 percent. Gary, Indiana (24.1 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.1 percent) had the lowest rate followed by Boston at 5.2 percent. Ten cities registerd higher unemployment rates in March than in February. Newark's rate at 13.3 percet was unchanged. Each City except Newark, New Orleans, New York, Houston, Salt Lake City, and Dallas experienced lower unemployment rates compared to March 1984.

City	March	
	1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	24.1	23.5
2. Newark, NJ	13.3	13.2
3. Cleveland, OH	13.1	14.6
4. Dayton, OH	11.2	13.5
5. New Orleans, LA	11.2	7.5
6. Buffalo, NY	11.2	14.5
7. Birmingham, AL	10.1	15.3
8. Cincinnati, OH	9.5	10.7
9. New York, NY	9.0	8.4
10. Pittsburgh, PA	8.7	10.9
11. St. Louis, MO	8.7	11.1
12. Houston, TX	8.3	7.9
13. Dist. of Columbia	8.1	11.8
14. Chicago, IL	7.7	10.2
15. Salt Lake City, UT	7.7	7.6
16. Miami, FL	N/A	7.9
17. Columbus, OH	7.5	8.9
18. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.5
19. Los Angeles, CA	7.3	8.8
20. Philadelphia, PA	7.1	7.8
21. Milwaukee, WI	6.9	8.1

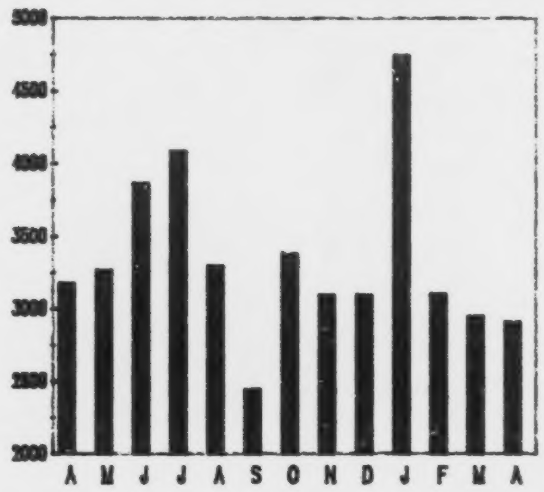
22.	Atlanta, GA	6.7	7.3
23.	Boston, MA	5.2	6.6
24.	Dallas, TX	5.1	4.3

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The level of initial claims for benefits in regular unemployment insurance programs in April, 1985 was virtually unchanged from the previous month. The number of weeks claimed, weeks compensated, and the amount of benefits paid were approximately 0.1 percent above last month. Benefits paid totalled $5.7 million in April.

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



Total benefit activties in all programs continue on the downtrend, as indicated by declines in all areas from last year. Outlays for benefits showed a 4.4 percent drop from April last year.

To date through April, the District has processed 13,700 initial claimants for benefits, and paid $22.0 million for 152,400 weeks of compensated joblessness. Nearly 8,200 persons have received benefits for the first time, while 4,000 have exhausted eligibility.

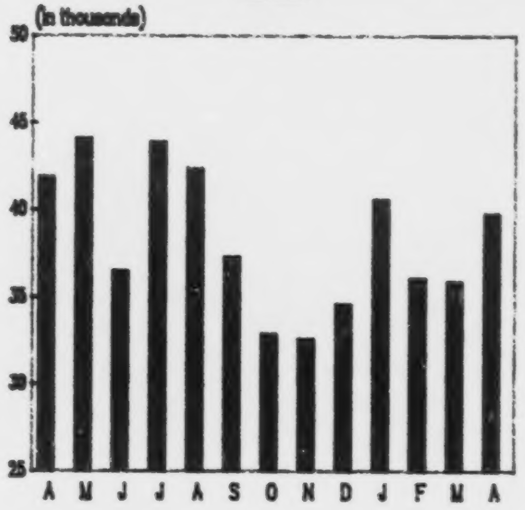
The downtrend is seen also in lower levels of year-to-date activities compared to April, 1984, when 14,700 initial claims had been processed. The outlay for that four month period was $25.7 million to compensate 178,900 jobless weeks. First payments amounted to 9,400 and exhaustions reached 4,700.

The unemployment rates in the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area have also seen steady decline.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS



Washington Area Wages in March 1984.

The information below was taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1984 (Bulletin 3025-8).

Wages of Washington Area secretaries increased by 6.0 percent between March of 1983 and March 1984. On average, secretaries made $351.00 per week. Wages for typist increased faster, however, by 9.6

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
April 1985

	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	% Change From March 1985	% Change From April 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,746	2,742	2,851	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,950	35,145	39,875	+ 10.8	- 2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,356	31,855	37,291	+ 11.0	- 5.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,984,244	$4,527,178	$5,259,031	+ 10.1	- 5.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.97	$142.12	$141.03	- 0.8	- 0.0
Number of First Payments	1,566	1,505	1,596	+ 4.1	- 1.9
Number of Final Payments	943	744	1,100	+ 26.7	- 14.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,182	9,301	10,526	- 1.3	- 12.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	21.2	23.4	+ 6.6	- 3.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	119	153	265	- 22.2	- 55.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,031	3,619	4,093	+ 11.4	- 1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,904	3,484	3,959	+ 12.1	- 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$678,649	$591,751	$663,797	+ 14.7	+ 2.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.83	$169.85	$167.67	+ 2.3	+ 3.7
Number of First Payments	146	167	175	- 12.6	- 16.6
Number of Final Payments	118	97	159	+ 21.6	- 25.8
Total Beneficiaries	979	1,020	1,125	- 4.0	- 13.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	26.7	20.9	22.6	+ 27.8	+ 18.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	45	54	60	- 16.7	- 25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	721	710	927	+ 1.5	- 22.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	551	558	630	- 1.3	- 12.5
Total Benefits Paid	$89,982	$ 91,173	$96,343	- 1.3	- 6.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$163.31	$163.39	$152,93	- 0.0	- 6.8
Number of First Payments	46	45	46	+ 2.2	0.0
Number of Final Payments	36	34	0	+ 5.9	+ 0.0
Total Beneficiaries	160	171	189	- 6.4	- 15.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	12.0	12.4	13.7	- 3.2	- 12.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,910	2,949	3,176	- 1.3	- 8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,702	39,474	44,895	+ 10.7	- 2.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,811	35,897	41,880	+ 10.9	- 4.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,752,875	$5,210,102	$ 6,019,171	+ 10.4	- 4.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.50	$145.14	$143.72	- 0.4	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	1,758	1,717	1,817	+ 2.4	- 3.2
Number of Final Payments	1,097	875	1,259	+ 25.4	- 12.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,321	10,492	11,840	- 1.6	- 12.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	22.6	20.9	23.0	+ 8.1	- 1.7

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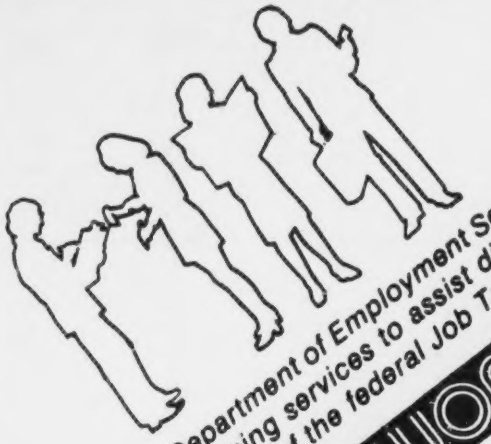
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.



The D.C. Department of Employment Services offers a variety of employment and training services to assist dislocated workers as authorized under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

DISLOCATED WORKERS PROGRAM

WHO IS SERVED

D.C. residents who have been laid off or notified of lay-offs from their firms or institutions. Participants include those whose businesses or places of work have closed permanently and who are unlikely to return to their former occupation or industry.

SERVICES PROVIDED

Based on an individual's need, the Dislocated Workers Program provides:

- Individual career counseling
- Job finding workshops which include information on developing a successful job search campaign and occupations in demand
- On-the-Job Training
- Classroom training through which participants can upgrade or learn new skills in demand occupations. The areas of training, provided by local institutions, include but are not limited to: word processing, hotel management, computer data entry, and office management
- Placement Assistance

DURATION OF PROGRAM

Each program cycle lasts 4 weeks. However, enrollees have unlimited access to all agency resources throughout the year.

OTHER BENEFITS

The Department makes available a wide range of other Department services including: access to job vacancies listed with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank (one of the largest in the Area!) testing, bonding, and resume' preparation.

- *For further information, contact:* 639-1271 72 or 73.

Department of
Employment Services

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.,
Mayor

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services
- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service
- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service
- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements
- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
- 50 percent of First-Year Wages up to $3,000 credit per employee
- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

pecent over the year. Computer System Analysts had the largest increase (6.8 percent) among technical workers in the survey. Among simi-skilled area workers, forklift operators (38.6 percent) and truckdrivers (22.3 percent) had the highest average hourly wage increases.

Wages in some occupations declined over the year--stenographers (-0.9 percent), electronic technicians (-0.9 percent) and janitors (-2.2 percent). The following are earnings of selected occupations included in the survey:

Weekly Wages:	1983	1984	% Change
Secretaries	331.00	351.00	6.0
Stenographers	405.00	401.50	-0.9
Typists	248.00	268.50	8.3
Word Processors	N/A	296.00	N/A
File Clerks	201.00	220.00	9.6
Accounting Clerks	269.50	279.50	3.7
Payroll Clerks	267.00	288.00	7.9
Key Entry Operators	237.00	248.00	4.6
Computer Systems Analysts	522.50	558.00	6.8
Computer Programmers	459.00	479.00	4.4
Computer Operators	329.00	330.50	0.5
Drafters	349.00	352.00	0.9
Electronic Technicians	445.50	441.50	-0.9
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	8.67	10.60	22.3
Shippers	9.66	10.10	4.6
Receivers	8.17	9.41	15.2
Warehousemen	7.26	8.09	11.4
Order Fillers	8.26	8.84	7.2
M-H Laborers	7.24	8.05	11.2
Fork Lift Operators	6.91	9.58	38.6
Guards	5.04	5.17	3.9
Janitors	4.08	3.99	-2.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C. - Maryland Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1984 (Bulletin 3025-8).

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1985 increased $3.44. Average Weekly Hours where down 0.6 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 26¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed a substantial over-all increase as Weekly Earnings went up $11.54. Weekly Hours showed a slight decline of 0.6 an hour. Hourly Earnings were up 38¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime worked at premium pay.

The most significant decrease occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Weekly Earnings dropped $26.45. Weekly Hours were down 0.2 an hour, with Hourly Earnings declining 66¢ an hour. The main cause of the decline was less overtime worked at premium pay.

Apprenticeship

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

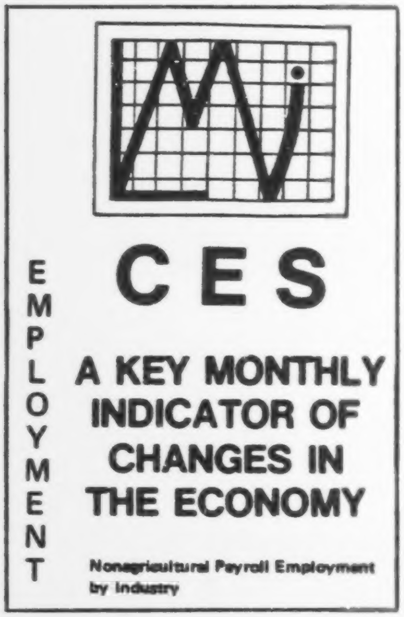
For information call: 639-1415.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	406.72	403.28	382.28	38.1	38.7	37.7	10.68	10.42	10.14
Durable Goods	365.31	359.51	353.83	40.1	40.9	41.0	9.11	8.79	8.63
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	385.43	373.89	380.16	43.7	44.3	43.2	a/ 8.82	m/ 8.44	a/ 8.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	373.58	364.49	349.86	39.7	41.0	41.6	n/ 9.41	b/ 8.89	a/ 8.41
Other Durable Goods	348.54	350.95	347.29	38.9	39.9	39.6	8.96	8.84	a/ 8.77
Non-durable Goods	441.53	439.76	405.30	36.4	36.8	35.0	12.13	11.95	11.58
Food & Kindred Products	526.88	501.58	487.90	35.6	35.1	34.0	a/14.80	c/14.29	14.35
Printing & Publishing	450.85	449.65	424.66	36.3	37.1	35.3	a/12.42	12.12	a/12.03
Other Non-Durable Goods	283.13	309.58	230.06	37.6	37.8	34.7	c/ 7.53	a/ 8.19	6.63

	April '85	March'85	April '84
Total Production Workers	34,100	34,100	33,900

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees



EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

ATTENTION EMPLOYERS

A Full Range of Free Employment Services

JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
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Department of Employment Services

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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BETHESDA, MD. 20814

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

8/5/85 51527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

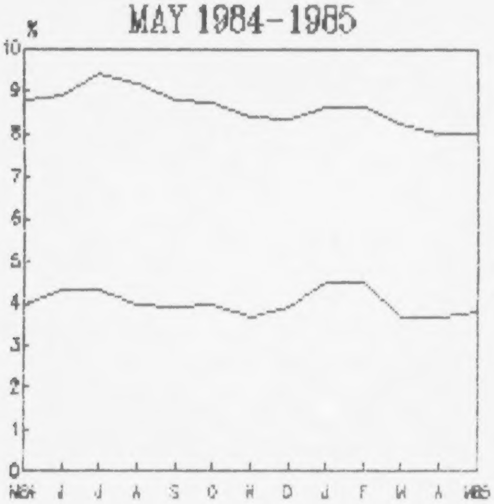
A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY 1985 JULY 19, 1985

DISTRICT JOBS UP IN MAY– UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

MAY 1984-1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

As a result of marginal changes in both employment and unemployment, over the month, the District's unemployment rate held steady at 8.0 percent in May, 1985. Employment rose slightly, over the month (100), to 295,800, while unemployment was unchanged at 25,600. [Historically, the employment situation of District residents changes little between April and May]. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate dropped slightly from 7.1 percent in April, 1985 to 7.0 percent in May, 1985.

Since May, 1984, though, the employment situation of District residents has made marked improvement. Resident employment, in the District, increased a healthy 2.1 percent between May, 1984 and May, 1985. Similarly, total joblessness improved significantly over the year. Between May, 1984 and May, 1985 total joblessness, in the District, declined by 2,400--an 8.6 percent decline. The District's jobless rate declined nearly a full percentage point (0.8), as a result of the improvements in employment and total joblessness. Improvements nationally, though, have been somewhat less, where the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.2 percent in May, 1984 to 7.0 percent in May, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

As a result of seasonal layoffs and the

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry Jr.
Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
Matthew F. Shannon
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
May 1985 a/

	May b/ 1985	April c/ 1985	May 1984	April 1984	Net Change From April 1985	Net Change From May 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,400	321,300	317,700	316,300	100	3,700
Total Employment	295,800	295,700	289,700	288,000	100	6,100
Total Unemployment	25,600	25,600	28,000	28,300	0	- 2,400
Unemployment Rate d/	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,005,500	1,987,500	1,931,900	1,916,900	18,000	73,600
Total Employment	1,928,500	1,914,800	1,853,900	1,839,400	13,700	74,600
Total Unemployment	77,000	72,700	78,000	76,800	4,300	-1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,684,200	1,666,200	1,614,200	1,599,900	18,000	70,000
Total Employment	1,632,800	1,619,100	1,564,200	1,551,400	13,700	68,600
Total Unemployment	51,400	47,100	50,000	48,500	4,300	1,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

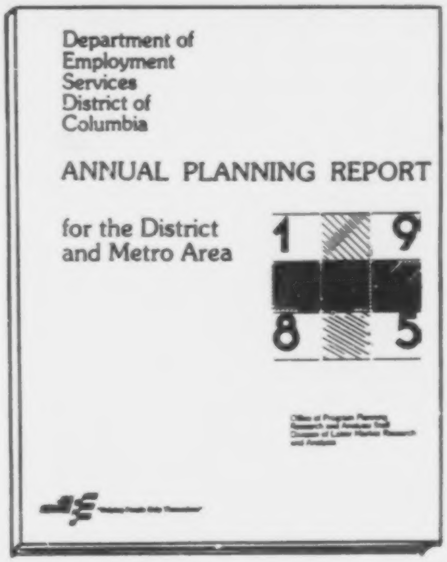
entry of seasonal workers, largely college students, into the labor force the Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. In the Area, employment rose 0.7 percent to 1,928,500 in May, 1985, but unemployment rose even more (5.9 percent) to 77,000; resulting in the rise in the Area's uemployment rate from 3.7 percent in April to 3.8 percent in May. In the Suburbs, the increase in unemployment, over the month (9.1 percent), also offset the monthly gain in employment (0.8 percent), resulting in a 0.2 percentage point rise in the rate. Given these offsetting movements, Suburban employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate were 1,632,800, 51,400, and 3.0 percent, respectively in May, 1985.

Compared to year ago (May, 1984 to May, 1985) estimates, the labor force status of Area and Suburban residents has changed little. Inspite of the increase in employment of 74,600 and the decline in joblessness of 1,000, the Area's jobless rate declined just 0.2 percentage point between May, 1984 and May, 1985. In the Suburbs, there was even less downward movement in the jobless rate, over the year. Unlike the District, total joblessness in the Suburbs rose over the year from 50,000 to 51,400. This increase in joblessness, though, was offset by the rise in employment (68,000), resulting in a slight fall in the jobless rate from 3.1 percent in May, 1984 to 3.0 percent in May, 1985.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In May, the number of District jobs totalled 622,000--up 3,300 from April and 13,000 from one year ago. This May's level established a new monthly record for the fourth consecutive month. Seasonal hiring by the Federal Government (1,900 jobs) lead the monthly boost in total employment. The private sector also added 1,300 jobs during May, of which 1,000 were in Retail Trade. On the other hand, the Services industry, which has added nearly 6,000 or 45 percent of all additional jobs during the past year, declined marginally (200 jobs) in May. Services employment, however, is expected to resume its expansion in the coming months.

In addition to the Services industry, employment growth has occurred primarily in the Retail Trade sector over the year. Of the 1,900 additional Retail jobs, 7 of every 10 have been in Eating and Drinking establishments. Federal


Department of
Employment
Services
District of
Columbia

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

for the District
and Metro Area

1985

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

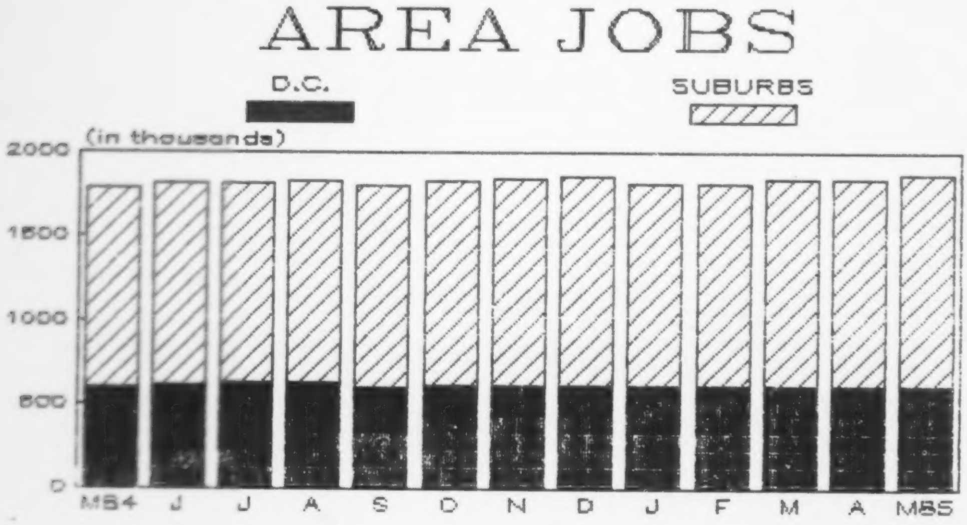
The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	May a/ 1985	April b/ 1985	May 1984	May a/ 1985	April b/ 1985	May 1984
TOTAL	622.0	618.7	609.0	1,869.5	1,851.5	1,791.3
Total Private Sector	362.9	361.6	352.3	1,317.4	1,304.7	1,249.2
Manufacturing	14.4	14.4	14.4	78.1	77.8	76.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	37.7	36.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	2.8
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.5	20.4	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.1	39.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.9	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.4	29.1	29.1	28.3
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.1	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.4	11.3	10.9	105.4	102.9	92.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.8	26.1	88.6	87.9	82.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	37.9	34.5
All Transportation	9.1	9.0	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.6	45.8	45.7	43.7
Trade	65.0	63.9	62.5	374.5	368.9	357.2
Wholesale	9.5	9.4	d/ 9.8	69.9	69.3	d/ 67.4
Retail	55.5	54.5	52.7	304.6	299.6	289.8
General Merchandise	5.1	4.9	4.9	36.0	35.2	34.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.4	39.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.0	32.8	31.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	20.6	20.4
Eating and Drinking Places	28.1	27.8	26.2	103.5	101.4	97.9
All Other Retail	22.3	21.8	21.6	69.4	68.2	65.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.8	35.6	34.9	107.6	106.7	102.7
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.0	21.2	21.1	20.5
All Other	28.6	28.4	27.9	86.4	85.6	82.2
Services	209.3	209.5	203.4	562.2	559.5	536.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.2	12.2	28.4	27.8	27.0
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.2	22.1	20.6
Business Services	43.1	42.9	40.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.7	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.7	20.7	19.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.9	68.5	66.9	512.6	509.6	489.2
Government	259.1	257.1	256.7	552.1	546.8	542.1
Federal Government	209.9	208.0	208.0	355.1	350.9	356.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	197.0	195.9	185.7
D.C. Government	44.1	44.0	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.



employment has also been another growth sector, growing by 2,000 jobs, representing about 15 percent of total industry growth. But as noted in previous Summaries, Federal employment remains substantially below prerecessionary levels (-14,900 jobs when compared to May, 1981).

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

In May, there were 1,247,500 jobs in Washington's suburban jurisdictions. This is slightly twice the number in the District. Between April and May, 14,700 additional suburban jobs were created, with 4 of every 5 in the private sector. Retail Trade led this monthly surge, with 4,000 jobs, followed by 2,900 in Services, and 2,400 in Construction. As in the District, the Federal Government made a substantial monthly contribution of 2,300 jobs.

Over the past year, however, Federal suburban employment has declined by 3,200. In total, there are now 65,200 more suburban jobs than there were in May, 1984. Firms in the Services industry have led the way with an expansion of 19,500 jobs, followed closely by Wholesale/Retail Trade (14,800), Construction (17,800) and Local Government (10,800).

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

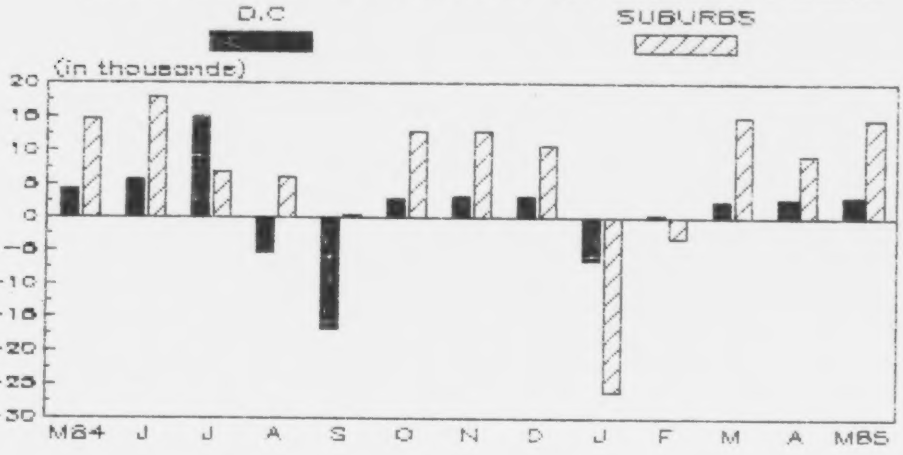
Together, the District and its suburban jurisdictions have added 78,200 jobs to the Area's economy in the past year, with 18,000 of those in May alone. This gives the Area an impressive jobs growth rate of 4.4 percent over the year.

Area growth in May was led by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 5,600 additional jobs and Government with 5,300. The Services (2,700) and Construction (2,700) industries also made substantial contributions.

Over the past year, Services has added 25,400 jobs or 3 of every 10 new Area jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade followed in second place with 17,300, followed by Construction (12,800), and Local Government (10,000). The small increase in Federal jobs in the District was offset by a larger decline in the suburbs, resulting in a loss of 1,300 Federal jobs in the Area.

"Our City's top priorities are jobs, jobs, and more jobs for D.C. Citizens. . . ."
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

MONTHLY CHANGE IN AREA JOBS



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

With the overall improvement in the City's economy and the general reduction in total joblessness in the District, the number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,835 in May, down 1,641 from April. In May 1985, 53.8 percent of all UI receipents were males, with professionals, technicans, and managers comprising 23.7 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 11.0 weeks for all claimants in May, up 0.5 week from the previous month.

The improved economic conditions are even more evident when year ago comparisons are made. Since May, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,244. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 10.2 weeks in May, 1984 to 11.0 weeks in May, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
May 1985

	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Total	8,835	10,476	12,079
Sex			
Male	4,750	5,638	6,567
Female	4,085	4,838	5,512
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,094	2,449	2,510
Clerical & Sales	2,211	2,589	2,873
Service	1,906	2,161	2,476
Farm, Fish, Forest	61	87	65
Processing	29	44	36
Machine Trade	114	141	152
Benchwork	71	74	76
Structural	926	1,074	1,256
Misc. & INA	1,423	1,857	2,635

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
May 1985

Duration and Sex	**May 1985**	**April 1985**	**May 1984**
Total	8,835	10,476	12,079
1-2 Weeks	1,261	1,444	1,884
3-4 Weeks	940	1,086	1,479
5-14 Weeks	3,345	4,429	4,674
15-26 Weeks	3,289	3,517	4,042
Median Duration			
All Claimants	11.0	10.5	10.2
Males	11.2	10.5	10.4
Females	10.7	10.5	9.8

Detail may not add to t als due to independent rounding.

A Profile of Non Working Black Males and Females in the District

Last winter the Department of Employment Services contracted with the Washington Urban League to investigate the extent to which blacks were dropping from the labor force in the District of Columbia The study was conducted in response to Mayor Barry's concern that an alarming number of black workers in the District were discouraged workers. This is perhaps the first study done on the discouraged worker at the local level.

Information was analyzed for both male and female workers. the study is based on a representive sample of 1230 District of Columbia residents who were interviewed in person during the summer of 1983 by the Survey Research Service of the Washington Urban league. the study looked at blacks from ages 16-64 who were not in the official labor force, as well as, those who were officially unemployed. The findings were presented in two separate reports, findings for males; findings for females.

In general, the studies revealed that the District has a sound labor force, capable of filling most vacancies in the metropolitan areas. In particular, the reports pointed out that many discouraged workers have high skill levels, yet still face major barriers to obtaining jobs.

Other findings reveal that two out of every five black male discouraged workers have a college degree or some college education and still cannot find suitable work. Additionally:

- Nearly half of the black discoraged workers in the District are under age 30.
- Male discouraged workers tend to be younger than women.
- Nearly half of black discouraged male workers felt race was a barrier to employment.
- Eightly percent of discouraged black female workers are available to report to work immediately.
- More than half of the discouraged black females live in households with less than $10,000 income.
- Women are much more likely to have dependent children than discouraged male workers.
- Male discouraged workers are more likely than women to have had some job training.
- Three main barriers to work for female discouraged workers are family responsibilities, job barriers, and health.
- Three main barriers to work for male discouraged workers are race, health, and other reasons, including sex discrimination.
- Significant numbers of discouraged workers would re-enter the labor force, if they felt they could obtain employment.
- Job search methods employed by both black males and females were most often contacting employers directly, asking friends or relatives, and answering job ads in the paper.

The reports are being circulated to area employers, to community organizations, libraries, other District agencies, and to citizens as well.

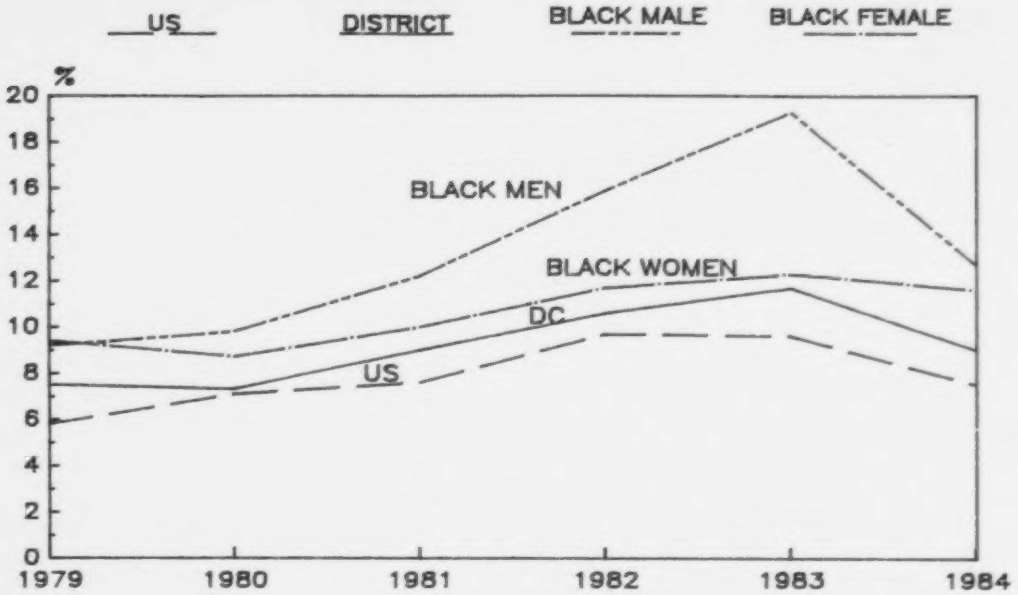
Copies may also be obtained by contacting the Department's Office of Planning on (202) 639-1400.

Help for the innocent victim of crime

For further information call (202) 576-7706 or write to:

CRIME VICTIMS
COMPENSATION
PROGRAM
1200 Upshur Street. N.W.
Washington. D.C. 20011

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE NATION, THE DISTRICT AND FOR BLACK MEN AND WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT



AN ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE 1981-82 RECESSION

In the May issue of the Area Labor Summary, staff profiled unemployment in 1983 and 1984 in the District. This over-the-year analysis coincided with the City's recovery from the 1981-82 national recession. The data indicated that black males benefited most signficantly from the recovery. Recently staff examined local unemployment rates over the past six years. This analysis clearly shows that while black males benefited most by the rapid 1983-84 decline in unemployment, it is just as evident that black men were the most severely affected by the recession.

Six years ago, the black male rate was below the black female rate, but by 1983 (the year the unemployment rate peaked in the District) the male rate increased by more than 10 percentage points. In contrast, the black female rate advanced only 3 percentage points. The 1983-84 economic recovery in the District was strong enough to lower the black male/female disparity to just slightly more than one percentage point.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE NATION THE DISTRICT, AND FOR BLACK MEN AND BLACK WOMEN: 1979-1984

Year	U.S.	District	Black Male	Black Female
1979	5.8%	7.5%	9.2%	9.4%
1980	7.1%	7.3%	9.8%	8.7%
1981	7.6%	9.0%	12.2%	10.0%
1982	9.7%	10.6%	15.9%	11.7%
1983	9.6%	11.7%	19.3%	12.3%
1984	7.5%	9.0%	12.7%	11.6%

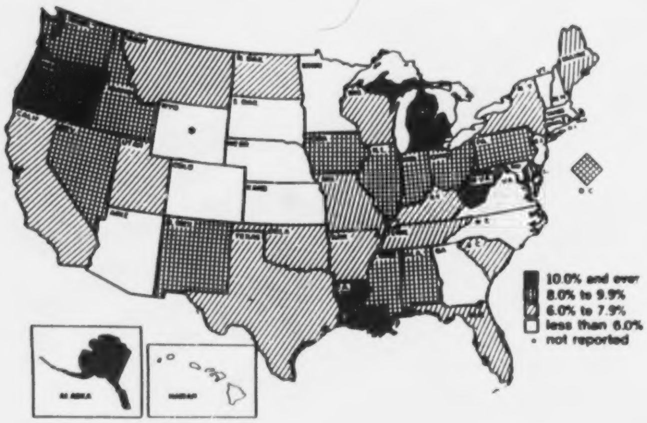
This six year observation of local unemployment rates suggests that in the District, unemployment caused by the national recession tends to be a phenomenon which impacts significantly on black men and to a much lesser extent on black women. It will be interesting to see if the black male rate in 1985 actually falls below the black female rate, as it did in 1979.

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In April 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.7 percent unemployment rate was tied with Anaheim-Santa Ana, California for the sixteenth lowest rate. Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area tends to have the lowest rate, except for the Boston Area which had a rate of 3.2 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has been averaging between 3.7 percent and 4.5 percent for the last three years or so. The Dallas area had a rate of 3.9 percent, just 0.2 percentage points higher than the local area. The Baltimore area only 35 miles North had an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent, 1.9 percentage points higher than the Washington area. The largest over-the-year decline in the jobless rate occurred in Laredo, Texas, 5.2 percentage points less. The Washington Area over-the-year decline was a mere 0.3 percentage points down from 4.0 percent to 3.7 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 17th highest jobless rate. This was the exact same position held in March. Compared with the large industrial States, the District seems to be staying on an even keel with California (7.3 percent) and Pennsylvania (8.2 percent). The Neighboring States Maryland and Virginia (4.8 percent each) ranked 45 and 46, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (12.5 percent); Louisiana (11.2 percent); Oregon (10.6 percent); Michigan (10.3 percent) and Alaska (10.0 percent) were the five states with double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts with an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent had the lowest rate. April jobless rates were below those of a year earlier in 33 states and the District of Columbia.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with the 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the 15th highest jobless rate in April 1985, at 8.0 percent. In March and February, the District had the 13 highest. In January, the City had the 14 highest jobless rate. And six months ago in October, the District ranked 14th. The District seems to be staying between the range of 13th-15th position. The average jobless rate for all 24 cities was 9.0 percent. This was down from 9.4 percent in March. The reason being that only six cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia) had higher over-the-month jobless rates. Gary, Indiana (12.2 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston (4.3 percent), had the lowest rate followed by Dallas at 4.6 percent. Seven cities--Gary, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Miami, Los Angeles, and Dallas experienced higher unemployment rates compared to April 1984.

	City	April	
		1985	1984
1.	Gary, IN	21.2	20.3
2.	Cleveland, OH	12.5	14.3
3.	Newark, NJ	12.3	12.2
4.	New Orleans, LA	11.4	8.7
5.	Dayton, OH	10.5	12.9
6.	Buffalo, NY	9.7	11.4
7.	Birmingham, AL	9.7	13.8

8.	Chicago, ILL	9.3	9.4
9.	Miami, FL	9.3	8.5
10.	New York, NY	9.1	7.7
11.	St. Louis, MO	9.0	9.8
12.	Cincinnati, OH	8.8	10.4
13.	Pittsburgh, PA	8.6	10.9
14.	Los Angeles, CA	8.5	8.2
15.	District of Columbia	8.0	8.9
16.	Houston, TX	7.6	7.9
17.	Columbia, OH	7.2	8.9
18.	Philadelphia, PA	7.2	7.8
19.	Baltimore, MD	7.1	7.7
20.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	6.7
21.	Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
22.	Milwaukee, WI	6.5	7.4
23.	Dallas, TX	4.6	4.5
24.	Boston, MA	4.3	5.9

1984 ANNUAL REPORT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM

☆☆☆☆☆

The improved economy and modifications to the Unemployment Compensation Law led to remarkable improvement in the balance of the UI Trust Fund in 1984. The fund rose from $2.3 million at the end of 1983 to $26.3 million in 1984. Almost $80 million was paid to unemployed District workers in 1984, some $36.4 million less than in the previous year. During 1984, 587,493 covered District workers received $14.6 billion in wages and salaries this 7 percent more than in 1983.

The Annual Report summarizes the activities of the District's unemployment Compensation program and includes analysis of thirteen statistical tables and six charts. These tables include a detailed industry listing of the number of employers, employees, total and taxable wages, and U.I. contributions. Copies of the 32 page report may be obtained from the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1641 or the Office of Unemployment Compensation (202) 639-1163.

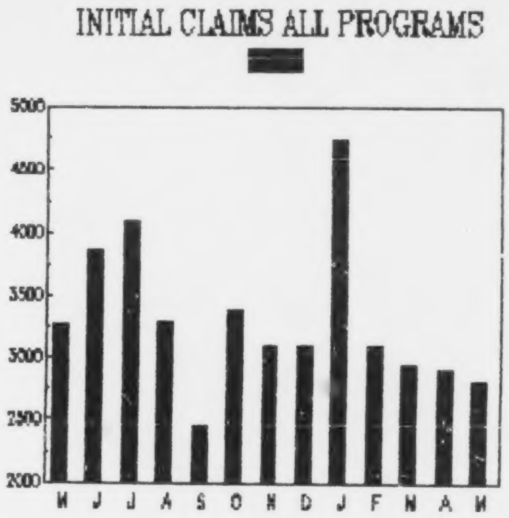
THE DISTRICT RELATIVE TO OTHER STATES IN COMPARITIVE UI STATISTICS

The District of Columbia was ranked with other states in unemployment insurance activities published by the U.S. Department of Labor. Washington, D.C. is second only to Alaska in the average weekly wage paid in covered employment for the twelve month period ended September, 1984. Similarly, the District is the seventh highest state in the average weekly benefit amount paid for the annual period ended March, 1985. The District ranks third in the nation in average compensable duration (estimated at 19.3 weeks) for the same period of time. The factors above appear directly related to the high (49.7) exhaustion rate, where the District ranked number four nationally in the First Quarter, 1985. Our bordering states (Maryland and Virginia) ranked 23 and 29,respectively, in the average weekly wage paid; and 23 and 36 in average weekly benefit payment amount.

Measures that relate to the number of clients served and the services rendered reflect the District relative size. Initial claims, first payments, weeks claimed, weeks compensated, exhaustions, and benefits paid averaged 48 in rank nationally. The District of Columbia processed approximately three tenths of one percent of the nation's U.I. workload, and approximately a third each as much as Virginia and Maryland.

Job Service . . .

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.


INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

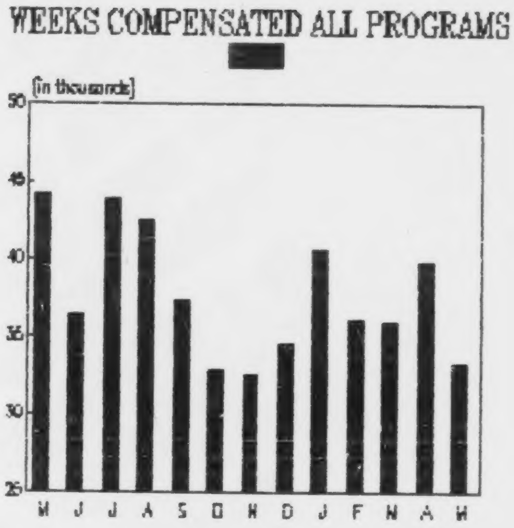
During May, the District paid $4.8 million in benefits to claimants in all UI programs. This represented 33,400 jobless weeks for 9,500 persons. All measures dropped from last month except the average weekly payment amount, which rose less than one percent. This continues the general trend of the last eighteen months.

To date this year, $26.9 million in outlays have been made for 186,000 idle weeks, compared to $32.1 million for 222,900 jobless weeks last year for the same time period.

Some 9,700 persons have received benefits for the first time in this five month period in 1985, and 5,000 have exhausted eligibility. The weekly benefit amount averaged $144.80 in the January-May, 1985 period.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM


WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL PROGRAMS

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE/TRADE INDUSTRIES:

The District of Columbia Wage-Hour Board has announced a 12 percent increase in the minimum wage for 23,800 manufacturing and wholesale trade workers in the District. The increase becomes effective August 20th, raising the minimum wage from $3.50 an hour to $3.95 an hour. The Board also established a lower rate of $3.70 an hour for person with less than 60 days experience. An estimated 800 workers will receive pay raises as a result of the Board's action.

An advisory committee appointed by the Board earlier this year recommended raising the manufacturing wage to $4.25 an hour, and the wholesale trade wage to $3.85 an hour. On June 3, the Board conducted a public hearing and then set the final wage level.

Workers affected by the increase include printing and publishing employees who comprise 80 percent of all manufacturing workers in D.C., and those in food and other wholesale operations. The Wage-Hour Board set the current minimum wage of $3.50 nearly six years ago.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
May 1985

	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	% Change From April 1985	% Change From May 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,624	2,746	2,974	- 4.4	- 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,681	38,950	42,312	- 18.7	- 25.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,740	35,356	39,526	- 15.9	- 24.8
Total Benefits Paid	$4,221,700	$4,984,244	$5,566,050	- 15.3	- 24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.95	$140.97	$140.82	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,373	1,566	1,883	- 12.3	- 27.1
Number of Final Payments	841	943	1,130	- 10.8	- 25.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,486	9,182	10,335	- 7.6	- 17.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.7	22.6	21.0	- 4.0	+ 3.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	124	119	238	+ 4.2	- 47.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,109	4,031	4,094	- 22.9	- 24.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,149	3,904	3,893	- 19.3	- 19.1
Total Benefits Paid	$549,744	$678,649	$644,424	- 19.0	- 14.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.58	$173.83	$165.53	+ 0.4	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	122	146	153	- 16.4	- 20.3
Number of Final Payments	97	118	136	- 17.8	- 28.7
Total Beneficiaries	871	979	1,027	- 11.0	- 15.2
Average Weeks of Duration d/	25.8	26.7	25.4	- 3.4	+ 1.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	45	54	+ 33.3	+ 11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	616	721	890	- 14.6	- 30.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	475	551	657	- 13.8	- 27.7
Total Benefits Paid	$76,924	$ 89,982	$103,678	- 14.5	- 25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.95	$163.31	$157,81	- 0.8	+ 2.6
Number of First Payments	35	46	54	- 23.9	- 35.2
Number of Final Payments	31	36	0	- 13.9	+ 0.0
Total Beneficiaries	136	160	183	- 15.0	- 25.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.6	12.0	12.2	+ 13.3	+ 11.5
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,808	2,910	3,266	- 3.5	- 14.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,406	43,702	47,296	- 19.0	- 25.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,364	39,811	44,076	- 16.2	- 24.3
Total Benefits Paid	$4,848,368	$5,752,875	$ 6,314,152	- 15.7	- 23.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.32	$144.50	$143.26	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Number of First Payments	1,530	1,758	2,090	- 13.0	- 26.8
Number of Final Payments	969	1,097	1,266	- 11.7	- 23.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,493	10,321	11,545	- 8.0	- 17.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.8	22.6	21.1	- 3.5	+ 3.3

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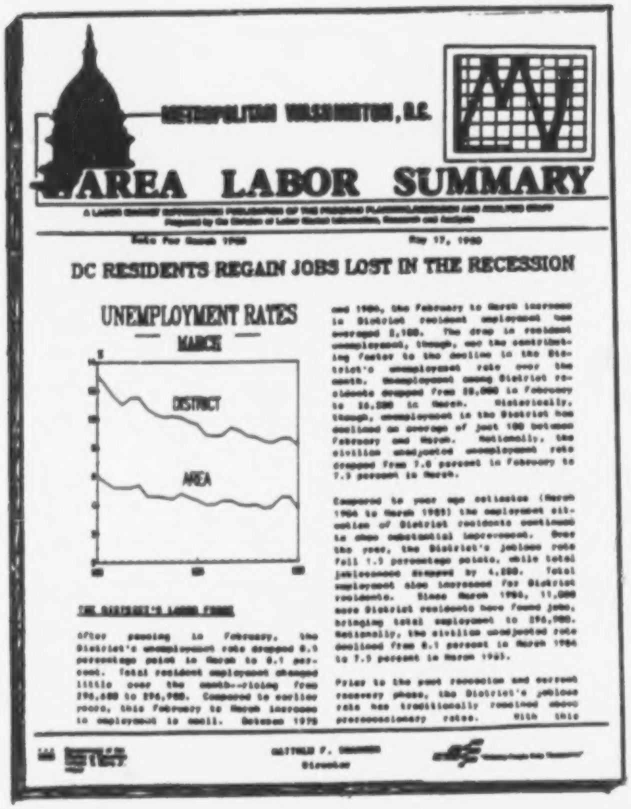
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOB STATISTICS



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

DC RESIDENTS REGAIN JOBS LOST IN THE RECESSION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

MARCH

The AREA LABOR SUMMARY is a FREE service of JOB SERVICE for the use of Washington area employers and the community. Free subscriptions may be made by calling the Labor Market Information & Research Division on (202) 639-1642.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1985 decreased $4.02. Average Weekly Hours where down 0.2 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose .5¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the greatest over-all increase. Weekly earnings were of $16.11 as Weekly Hours increased 0.7 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 16¢ an hour. Overtime worked at premium pay was the reason for the increase.

Printing and Publishing reflected the largest decrease, with Average Weekly Earnings showing a decrease of $25.63. Weekly Hours declined 1.8 hours, Average Hourly Earnings were down .09¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked caused the drop.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 319.8 (1967=100), during the 2 months ended in May, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in May, the local CPI-U rose 4.6 percent. Nationally, the CPI-U rose 0.8 percent over the two month period and 3.7 percent over the year. Thus, recent local price increases have been slower than those across the country, but over the year prices locally have been increasing faster than prices nationally.

The 0.2 percent local advance in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase of 1.5 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Increased costs of transportation, medical care, food consumed away from home, and alcoholic beverages were partially offset by lower costs for grocery store foods, housing, and apparel.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
May 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	400.68	404.70	377.75	37.8	38.0	37.7	10.60	10.65	10.02
Durable Goods	366.93	358.80	347.44	40.5	40.0	40.4	9.06	8.97	8.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	390.68	388.07	384.55	44.7	43.8	43.6	c/ 8.74	b/ 8.86	a/ 8.82
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	377.21	364.84	341.88	40.3	39.7	40.7	a/ 9.36	n/ 9.19	8.40
Other Durable Goods	347.49	342.22	340.56	39.0	38.8	39.1	8.91	8.82	8.71
Non-durable Goods	428.98	443.72	402.93	35.6	36.4	35.5	12.05	12.19	11.35
Food & Kindred Products	545.37	529.26	506.99	37.1	36.4	36.5	a/14.70	a/14.54	g/13.89
Printing & Publishing	427.59	453.22	416.17	34.4	36.2	35.5	c/12.43	a/12.52	c/11.74
Other Non-Durable Goods	294.92	288.77	299.82	39.8	37.6	34.2	c/ 7.41	c/ 7.68	6.72

	May '85	April'85	May '84
Total Production Workers	34,000	33,900	34,000

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

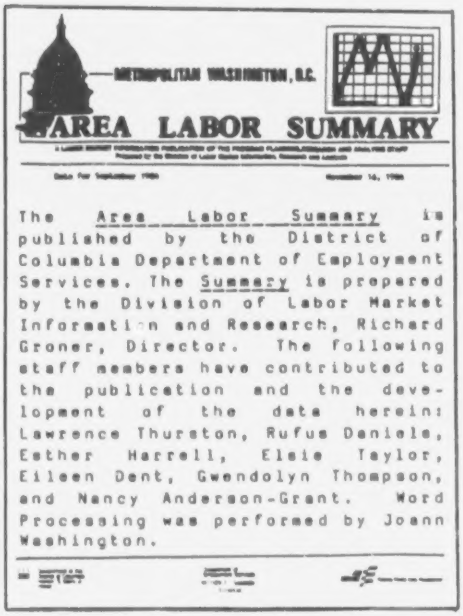
WASHINGTON AREA OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	May 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	321.3	0.8	3.7
Washington Area	319.8	0.2	4.6
Food & Beverage	313.6	.0.2	3.4
Housing	335.3	0.1	5.6
Apparel & Upkeep	224.8	0.9	4.8
Transportation	309.9	1.2	2.0
Medical Care	419.8	0.8	5.9
Entertainment	256.2	0.3	8.9
Other Goods & Services	319.6	0.1	6.5
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	168.0	0.1	4.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JUNE 1985

AUGUST 16, 1985

DISTRICT JOBS EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY IN JUNE

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

With the first phase of the summer hiring season beginning, the District's unemployment rate rose from 8.0 percent in May, 1985 to 8.5 percent in June, 1985. The rise in the rate over the month was due, in large part, to an influx of seasonal workers into the labor force. The growth in the number of residents looking for work (7.4 percent) outpaced the growth in the number of residents finding work (0.7 percent), resulting in the 0.5 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate. Resident employment rose 1,900 over the month to 297,700. This monthly gain, though, was less than the 1980-1984 May-June average gain of 2,700. The largely seasonal increase in unemployment brought the overall level of unemployment to 27,600. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 7.0 percent in May, 1985 to 7.5 percent in June, 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (June, 1984 to June, 1985), the employment situation of District residents has made modest gains. Since June, 1984 total joblessness in the District has declined by 1,100. Resident employment, which began rising in 1983, continues to show over the year gains. Between June, 1984 and June, 1985, District resident employment rose by 4,000. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate was little changed over the year; rising from 7.4 percent in June, 1984 to 7.5 percent in June, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Following a long established seasonal pattern, the Washington Area and Suburban unemployment rates rose over the month. The Area unemployment rate rose from 3.8 percent in May to 4.1 percent in June, while the Suburban unemployment rate rose from 3.0 percent

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. . specializes in placing the
right person in the right position
at no cost to you the employer.

*District of Columbia
Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor*

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

*Department of
Employment Services*

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
June 1985 a/

	June b/ 1985	May c/ 1985	June 1984	May 1984	Net Change From May 1985	Net Change From June 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	325,200	321,400	322,400	317,700	3,800	2,800
Total Employment	297,700	295,700	291,700	289,700	2,000	4,000
Total Unemployment	27,600	25,700	28,700	28,000	1,900	- 1,100
Unemployment Rate d/	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,039,200	2,006,100	1,980,000	1,931,900	33,100	59,200
Total Employment	1,955,700	1,929,500	1,894,400	1,853,900	26,200	61,300
Total Unemployment	83,500	76,600	85,600	78,000	6,900	-2,100
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,714,000	1,684,700	1,657,600	1,614,200	29,300	56,400
Total Employment	1,658,100	1,633,800	1,600,700	1,564,200	24,300	57,400
Total Unemployment	55,900	51,000	56,900	50,000	4,900	-1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.1	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

in May to 3.3 percent in June. Due to largely seasonal factors, unemployment rose by 6,900 to 83,500 in the Area and by 4,900 to 55,900 in the Suburbs between May and June. Similarly, employment increased over the month, due to seasonal factors, in the Area and Suburbs. Area employment rose from 1,929,500 in May to 1,955,700 in June, and Suburban employment rose from 1,633,800 in May to 1,658,100 in June.

The employment situation of Area and Suburban residents continues to show little change when compared to year ago estimates (June, 1984 to June, 1985). Between June, 1984 and June, 1985, the jobless rate in the Area declined marginally from 4.3 percent to 4.1 percent, the Suburban jobless rate dropped from 3.4 percent to 3.3 percent. Total joblessness in the Area was down 2,100 over the year, while suburban joblessness fell by 1,000 between June, 1984 and June, 1985. Area employment increased 3.2 percent over the year to 1,955,700. The over the year growth rate in Suburban employment was somewhat faster at 3.6 percent; causing Suburban employment to increase by 57,400.

Since March, 1985 there has been a marked slowdown in the improvement in the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents, when compared to year ago estimates. Available data indicate that the over the year gains in the first quarter of 1985 were greater than the over the year gains during the second quarter of 1985. Between the first quarter 1984 and first quarter 1985, Area and Suburban employment increased 6.1 percent. In comparison, Area employment increased 3.8 percent between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985; while Suburban employment rose 4.2 percent over this time period. The decline in total joblessness averaged 5.9 percent in the Area and 2.6 percent in the Suburbs, between the first quarters of 1984 and 1985. Between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985, the respective declines in total joblessness were 3.1 percent and 0.8 percent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,558 in June, down 902 from May. In June 1985, 53.5 percent of all UI receipents were males, with pro-

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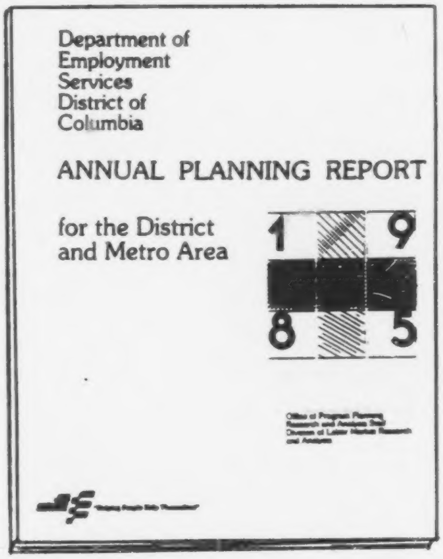


Department of
Employment
Services
District of
Columbia

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

for the District
and Metro Area

1985

☆☆☆☆☆

THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

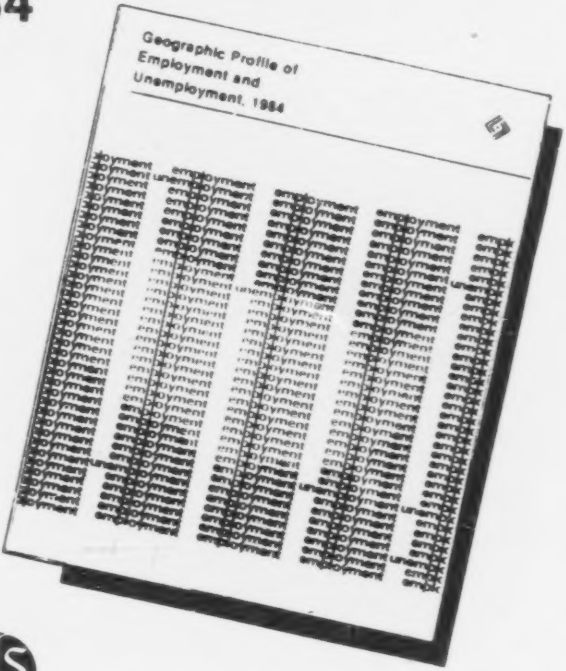
The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1984

Bulletin 2234

Here, in a single volume, is a complete picture of the labor force in four Census regions and nine divisions, each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 30 metropolitan areas, and 11 central cities. It is the only current source of information on demographic and economic characteristics for metropolitan areas and cities. The data report on labor force status by sex, race, age, Hispanic origin, marital status, occupation, industry, full- and part-time status, reasons for and duration of unemployment, and reasons for part-time work. The volume includes over 50 tables, geographic boundary definitions, a description of sampling and estimation procedures, and tables of sampling errors.



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City, State, Zip Code ____________________ fessionals, technicans, and managers comprising 23.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.7 weeks for all claimants in June, down 0.1 week from the previous month.

Since June, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,977. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.1 weeks in June, 1984 to 10.7 weeks in June, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
June 1985

	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total	8,558	9,460	12,535
Sex			
Male	4,575	5,067	6,206
Female	3,983	4,393	6,329
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,049	2,240	2,575
Clerical & Sales	2,213	2,379	2,811
Service	1,959	2,046	2,939
Farm, Fish, Forest	49	66	59
Processing	32	32	48
Machine Trade	116	123	141
Benchwork	57	77	80
Structural	828	988	1,087
Misc. & INA	1,255	1,509	2,795

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
June 1985

Duration and Sex	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total	8,558	9,460	12,535
1-2 Weeks	1,317	1,394	2,734
3-4 Weeks	889	1,026	1,443
5-14 Weeks	3,295	3,583	4,583
15-26 Weeks	3,057	3,457	3,775
Median Duration All Claimants	10.7	10.8	9.1
Males	10.9	11.0	10.1
Females	10.4	10.5	8.0

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In June, jobs in the District numbered 626,100-- 4,600 more than in May and 11,900 more than at the same time last year. The June job count was the fifth consecutive monthly record. About 70 percent of the June growth was in Federal Government and represents their annual summer expansion. Conversely, Educational Services showed an expected decline (1,200 jobs), as local colleges and universites moved to reduced summer payrolls because of reduced enrollment.

The Services industry, however, accounted for more than half of the over year (June, 1984 to June, 1985) job growth in the City. All Services sectors showed some over the year gain, with Business Services being the major contributor. Retail Trade also made a significant contribution (2,400 jobs) to overall job growth, as did total Government (1,500 jobs). Federal employment, however, is significantly below pre-recessionary levels--21,200 fewer jobs when compared to June, 1980. Over the four years, June, 1980 to June, 1985 the District has added 6,500 jobs as compared to the Federal job loss of 21,200. Put another way, the private sector has added 28,000 jobs to the City's employment base, since June, 1980.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

In June, the Suburban job count was 1,262,700, some 13,600 above May and a significant 62,500 above June of last year. The private sector in June added 14,200 jobs, while seasonal factors caused State and Local Government employment to fall (1,500). The Suburban Services industry accounted for nearly half of the May to June growth, with Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,200); Construction (1,900); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (1,900); and Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (1,200) all expanding significantly.

Over the past year (June, 1984 to

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
INDUSTRY	June a/ 1985	May b/ 1985	June 1984	June a/ 1985	May b/ 1985	June 1984
TOTAL	626.1	621.5	614.2	1,888.8	1,870.6	1,814.4
Total Private Sector	364.0	363.0	353.6	1,334.3	1,319.1	1,268.5
Manufacturing	14.5	14.5	14.6	78.4	78.0	77.6
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1	37.8	37.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.2	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.7	20.6	20.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.0	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.3	40.2	40.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.6	29.1	29.0	28.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	11.6	11.4	11.2	108.0	105.9	96.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	27.1	26.9	26.3	90.1	88.7	84.3
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	38.6	35.6
All Transportation	9.2	9.1	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.8	17.6	46.4	45.8	44.3
Trade	65.3	65.0	63.2	377.1	374.6	361.4
Wholesale	9.7	9.5	10.0	70.7	69.8	68.5
Retail	55.6	55.5	53.2	306.4	304.8	292.9
General Merchandise	5.1	5.1	4.9	35.9	36.2	35.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.5	40.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.5	33.0	32.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	20.9	20.4
Eating and Drinking Places	28.3	28.1	26.6	104.6	103.7	99.2
All Other Retail	22.2	22.3	21.7	69.8	69.5	65.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	35.8	35.3	110.0	107.6	104.8
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.1	21.4	21.2	20.8
All Other	29.0	28.6	28.2	88.6	86.4	84.0
Services	209.1	209.3	202.9	569.7	563.3	542.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.4	12.5	12.1	28.7	28.5	27.2
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.4	21.3	20.7
Business Services	43.3	43.1	40.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.7	30.6	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.5	20.7	20.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	66.7	67.9	66.0	519.6	513.5	494.9
Government	262.1	258.5	260.6	554.5	551.5	545.9
Federal Government	212.5	209.3	211.9	358.6	354.5	363.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	195.9	197.0	182.8
D.C. Government	44.5	44.1	43.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June, 1985), the Services industry has generated a third of the Suburban job growth. Surprisingly, State and Local Government has been the second largest contributor (12,200 new jobs), with Retail Trade and Construction providing about 11,000 jobs each. Suburban Federal employment was the only major Suburban segment recording an over the year decline (5,100).

Job Growth in the Area

With both the District and the Suburbs adding jobs in June, Washington Area (MSA) employment climbed to 1,888,800 jobs, 18,200 more than May and 74,400 more than June, 1984.

As expected, the over-the-month industry leader was the Services industry, adding 6,400 jobs followed by Government (3,000); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (2,400); and Construction (2,100). State and Local Government declined by (1,100), due to largely seasonal factors.

Over the past year, Services industry employment increased by 26,900. Retail Trade (13,500) and State and Local Government (13,100) taken together added almost as many jobs as the Services industry. Construction was also a growth industry in the Area with 11,400 new jobs. The Constuction industry (11.8 percent) was the fastest growing industrial division. State and Local Government increased a surprising 7.2 percent over-the-year. The rapidly expanding Services industry grew at a 5 percent annual rate.

Comparative Job Growth Rates

Based on April, 1984 and April, 1985 data published by the Bureau of Laobr Statistics, jobs in the Area were expanding at about 1 1/4 times the National rate. In suburban Maryland, the growth was about 1 1/3 times the National rate, while Northern Virginia was growing 2 1/4 times as fast. The District's growth has been about sixty five percent of the National rate.

Employment Growth April 1984 to April 1985	
The Nation	3.6%
Washington Area (MSA)	4.4%
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	4.7%
Northern Virginia	8.1%
The District	2.3%

Source: BLS, Employment and Earnings, June 1985

Compared to similar data for February 1985, the growth rates in the Area, Maryland, and Virginia have slowed some. The rate in D.C. is unchanged and national job growth expanded very slightly.

A Profile of the District Private Sector Industries, Employers, Employees, and Wages - 1984

In the year ending September, 1984, the District was home to nearly 19,000 private sector employers--an increase of 5.2 percent over 1983. These firms paid nearly $7.3 billion in salaries and wages to 335,731 employees. These workers received an average of $21,729 per year. The average District firm in 1984 had 17.8 employees and an average annual payroll of $386,491--both small by national standards.

By industry sector, the number of District firms ranged from a high of 2,431 in Business Services to a low of 4 in the Textile and Tobacco Manufacturing industries. Employment/jobs spanned a range from over 39,000 in Business Services to as few as 14 in Textiles. Annual average pay per worker ranged from over $59,000 in Petroleum Refining to a low of $7,568 in Private Households.

The table that follows contains industry information that is more detailed then those generally published in other statistical series. This level of detail is made possible because the unemployment insurance data base is virtually a universe of all private sector employers in the City. Data presented on employers refer to "UI Reporting Units".

1/ This industry information is adopted from the Department's 1984 Annual Unemployment Compensation Report.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN THE DISTRICT - 1984

Industry	Employers	Employees	Average Wages
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES			
1984	18,875	335,731	$21,729
1983	20,507	324,598	20,507
Percent Change	5.2	3.4	15.6
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	36	146	11,902
MINING	24	74	50,221
CONSTRUCTION	787	11,042	21,604
Building Construction-general contractors and operative builders	294	3,878	22,546
Construction other than building contractors-general contractors	47	831	21,810
Construction, special trade contractors	446	6,333	21,000
MANUFACTURING	641	14,441	28,467
Food and Kindred products	26	687	26,142
Tobacco manufacturers	4	27	42,582
Textile mill products	4	14	49,473
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials	8	43	13,125
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	7	29	27,540
Furniture and fixtures	9	26	18,398
Paper and allied products	7	407	24,962
Printing, publishing and allied industries	402	11,490	27,867
Chemicals and allied products	36	325	33,209
Petroleum refining and related industries	12	112	59,470
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	3	19	7,182
Stone clay, glass and concrete products	8	139	23,748
Primary metal industries	8	365	25,301
Fabricated metal products except machinery and trans-transportation equipment	11	71	24,316
Machinery, except electrical	33	88	32,934
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies	23	204	45,841
Transportation equipment	17	227	49,926
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments; photographic, medical and optical goods; watches and clocks	13	61	23,104
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	107	21,105
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	554	26,737	30,427
Local and surburban transit and interurban highway passenger transportation	57	6,219	25,597
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	104	1,086	13
Transportation by air	51	734	30,327
Transportation services	184	1,209	19,081
Communication	109	12,895	35,311
Electric, gas and sanitary Services	33	4,485	30,420
WHOLESALE TRADE	668	9,771	27,441
Wholesale trade - durable goods	319	4,447	22,796
RETAIL TRADE	2,936	51,793	11,784
Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	40	582	14,550
General merchandise stores	30	5,076	17,667
Food stores	326	4,575	14,526
Automative dealers and gasoline service stations	188	2,152	16,134
Apparel and accessory store	305	4,922	12,197
Furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores	166	1,596	15,533
Eating and drinking places	998	25,132	8,918
Miscellaneous retail	883	7,758	13,153
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	1,974	31,140	23,558
Banking	50	7,051	21,269
Credit agencies other than banks	163	4,838	27,779
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges and services	123	2,306	45,991
Insurance	150	4,096	24,244
Insurance agents, brokers			
Real Estate	1,245	10,665	17,112
Combinations of real estate, insurance, loans, law offices	11	115	23,121
Holding and other investments	99	767	34,389
SERVICES	11,179	190,178	22,126
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places	113	11,245	14,361
Personal services	462	4,030	11,467
Business services	2,431	39,438	19,065
Automotive repairs, services and garages	165	2,846	12,427
Miscellaneous repair services			
Motion pictures	87	1,106	14,535

Industry	Employers	Employees	Average Wages
Amusement and recreation services, except motion pictures....................	132	1,948	17,103
Health services...............	1,421	28,557	22,006
Legal services................	1,512	19,385	35,872
Educational services..........	158	24,296	20,021
Social services...............	476	8,823	14,929
Museums, art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens.....................	9	318	9,723
Membership organizations.....	1,208	25,986	25,970
Private households...........	1,816	2,276	7,568
Miscellaneous services.......	1,100	19,284	26,609
Nonclassifiable establishments	75	404	15,603

SOURCE: DOES/LMI, UI LEDGERS. The data provided in this table cover the fiscal year ending September 30. Information for employees of the District of Columbia Government and Civilian employees of the Federal Government are not included.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

An Economic Profile

THE DISTRICT'S TOP 100 EMPLOYERS

The George Washington University ranked number one among a list of the one hundred largest employers in the District of Columbia. As a group, these 100 firms employed over 119,200 workers or about 20 percent of all the people working in the City and about 30 percent of everyone working in non-governmental jobs.

For analytical purposes, the list of firms has been organized into groups of twenty-five. Employment in each of these groups averaged:

2,550 for the 1st 25;
840 for the 2nd 25; .
540 for the 3rd 25; and
420 for the 4th group.

Thus, there are relatively few really large employers in the District. Other studies by the Department indicate that the average private sector employer employs only about 18 workers.

Clearly, the largest District employers are univerisities and hospitals, which dominated the top 25, along with a couple of utilites, department stores, banks, and restaurant chains. In the second group of 25 employers; hotels, banks, cleaning, and communication firms appear. In the third group, consulting and audit firms emerge, along with banks, cleaning firms, and assoications. The last group has a number of the largest law firms, with more hotels and associations.

RANKING OF 100 LARGEST DISTRICT EMPLOYERS BY SIZE OF WORK FORCE

Top 25

1. George Washington University
2. Howard University
3. Georgetown University
4. The Washington Post
5. Washington Hospital Center
6. Potomac Electric
7. Marriott Corporation
8. Howard Univerisity Hospital
9. George Washington Hospital
10. Woodward and Lothrop
11. Childrens Hospital
12. Georgetown Hospital
13. Greater Southeast Hospital
14. Riggs National Bank
15. The American University
16. The Catholic University
17. Providence Hospital
18. Gallaudet College
19. The Hecht Company
20. American Security Bank
21. Sibley Memorial Hospital
22. General Maintenance Service
23. National Geographic
24. Safeway Stores
25. McDonald's Resturants

Second 25

26. Washington Hilton
27. Space Cleaners
28. Sheraton Hotels
29. Fed. National Mortgage Assn.
30. Guest Services
31. National Academy of Sciences
32. The George Hyman Construction Company

Second Top 25 Continued

33. Sears & Roebuck
34. National Bank of Washington
35. National Broadcasting Co.
36. Peoples Drug Stores
37. ASC Stores
38. IBM Corp.
39. Washington Times
40. Waters/Sportservices
41. Group Health Assn.
42. First American Bank
43. AT&T Information Systems
44. U.S. Maintenance
45. Bureau of National Affairs
46. AT&T Communications
47. Communication Satellite Corp.
48. Capitol Hill Hospital
49. Columbia Hospital
50. Hyatt Regency Hotel

Third 25

51. Dumfry Hotels
52. Giant Food
53. American Broadcasting Co.
54. John J. Kirlin
55. Washington Gas Co.
56. American Red Gross
57. National Savings & Trust
58. Popeyes
59. Fed. Home Loan Bank BD.
60. Episcopal Cathedral Foundation
61. Norrell Services
62. Unified Service
63. MCI Telecommunications
64. Peat-Marwick and Mitchell
65. Arthur Anderson
66. American Building Maintenance
67. Red Coats
68. Vista International Hotel
69. National Education Assn.
70. Acacia Mutual Life
71. Syscon Corp.
72. Price Waterhouse
73. Am. Assn. of Retired Persons
74. US News & World Report
75. Colonial Parking

Fourth 25

76. Union Labor Life
77. Student Loan Marking Ass'n.
78. Nat. Ass'n of Security Dealers
79. Republican National Committee
80. The American Cafe
81. The Capital Hilton
82. Covington & Burlington
83. AT&T Communications
84. Hogan & Johnson
85. Steptoe & Johnson
86. Miller & Long Co.
87. US Chamber of Commerce
88. ITT Continental
89. Sherman R. Smoot Co.
90. Arnold & Porter
91. Mayflower Hotel
92. American Bankers Association
93. Graduate School
94. Madison Hotel
95. Frank E. Basil Inc.
96. Ship Shape Maintance
97. Parking Management
98. American Telephone & Telegraph
99. National Rifle Assn.
100. D.C. Chapter American Red Cross

Source: Department of Employment Services, Unemployment Insurance Tax Ledgers as of September, 1984. Employment ranged from over 5,000 to approximately 700.

MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
PROGRAM 1985
MARION BARRY JR
MAYOR

MAYOR BARRY, SECRETARY BROCK VISIT SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

On July 11th, Mayor Marion Barry and Secretary of Labor William Brock toured a job training facility, serving high school dropouts and residents with limited English speaking ability. The Multicultural Intern Program administers this program for the City. Secretary Brock, requested a tour of one the City's job training programs during a

June meeting with Mayor Barry and Matthew F. Shannon, Director of the Deparment.

The Multicultural Intern Program is training 150 Hispanic, Indochinese, and African youth, as well as high school dropouts, in a 7-week program funded under the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The young people study the English language, remedial mathematics, and computer skills. In addition, they receive career counseling.

Mayor Barry said: "The Multicultural Intern Program is a model program, which not only reflects the diversity of the City's population, but the variety of training opportunities available through our summer program. Our program is the best managed in the nation and a showcase for others to emulate. It serves young people of all ethnic and economic backgrounds."

More than 22,000 youth are working in summer jobs jointly funded by the Department of Labor and the District Government at a cost of some $15 million. The District has the second largest program in the nation although it is only the 15th largest City in the Nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In May 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.8 percent unemployment rate was tied with eight other metropolitan areas for the twenty-third lowest rate. Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate, at 3.8 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.0 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has been averaging between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years or so. The Dallas area had a rate of 4.4 percent, just 0.6 percentage points higher than the local area. The Baltimore area only 35 mile

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!
2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!
3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!
4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!
5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!
6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!
7. We can provide occupational aptitude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!
8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!
9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you — people likely to meet your needs!
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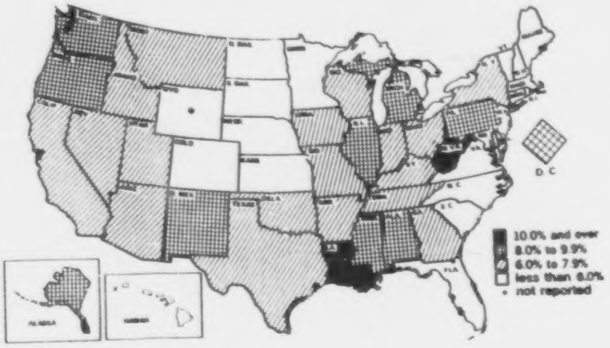
at 639-1601

north had an unemployment rate of 5.3 percent, 1.5 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area over-the-year decline was a mere 0.1 percentage points.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 8.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 12tn highest jobless rate. This was down five positions from the April standing. Compared with the largest industrial States, the District fell between Indiana (7.6 percent) and Pennsylvania (8.4 percent). The neighboring states of Virginia (5.1 percent) and Maryland (4.4 percent) ranked 37 and 48, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two States West Virginia (11.6 percent) and Louisiana (11.1 percent) registered double digit unemployment rates. This was down from April when five States posted double digit unemployment rates. Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 3.4 percent. May's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago in 33 out of 51 States.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia with a jobless rate of 8.0 percent was tied with Philadelphia for the 13th highest rate. This is up two notches from the 15th position held in April. The average jobless rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. This was down from 9.0 percent in April. New York, Buffalo, Houston, Dallas, Chicago and Philadelphia registered higher over-the-month jobless rates. The rate remained unchanged in the District of Columbia, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh. Gary, Indiana (19.4 percent) had the highest rate, while Boston (4.0 percent) had the lowest rate. Four cities (New York, Houston, Dallas, and Chicago) experienced higher rates in May 1985 than May 1984. Philadelphia's rate at 8.0 percent was unchanged over-the-year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	May 1985	May 1984
1. Gary, IN	19.4	20.0
2. New Orleans, LA	11.4	8.8
3. Cleveland, OH	11.1	14.8
4. Buffalo, NY	10.9	11.3
5. Newark, NJ	10.4	12.1
6. Chicago, IL	10.1	9.0
7. Birmingham, AL	9.3	13.1
8. Dayton, OH	9.2	12.6
9. St. Louis, MO	9.1	9.4
10. Pittsburgh, PA	8.6	10.1
11. New York, NY	8.4	7.6
12. Cincinnati, OH	8.1	11.0
13. Philadelphia, PA	8.0	8.0
14. Dist. of Columbia	8.0	8.8
15. Houston, TX	7.9	7.0
16. Los Angeles, CA	7.9	8.0
17. Miami, FL	7.3	9.3
18. Atlanta, GA	7.1	7.3
19. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.6

20.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.5	6.6
21.	Milwaukee, WI	6.3	7.3
22.	Columbus, OH	6.0	8.9
23.	Dallas, TX	5.1	4.0
23.	Boston, MA	4.0	4.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment compensation payments in regular programs operated by the District of Columbia totalled $4.6 million in June, 1985--six percent below last month, and thirteen percent less than June last year. The June outlay represents 31,500 compensated idle weeks compared to 33,400 such weeks last month. This figure stood at 36,500 in June, 1984. On the other hand, initial claims for benefits were up slightly (8 percent) in the month, but 21 percent below last year. During June, 9,300 persons received unemployment insurance benefits, averaging $145 per week. The State UI Program, for claimants who were formerly employed by private firms and the Government of the District of Columbia, accounts for approximately 90 percent of this activity, followed in order by the programs serving former federal employees and ex-servicepersons.

Regular benefit outlays in the second quarter of this year were $15.2 million for 104,650 jobless weeks. During this time, 4,880 persons received benefits for the first time, while 3,030 exhausted eligibility. Initial claimants totalled 8,750. In comparison, $17.6 million were paid in the 1984 second quarter for 122,500 idle weeks.

In the first six months of this year, $31.5 million have been paid for eligible claims against the District of Columbia. More than 19,500 claims were taken and 237,000 jobless weeks were claimed. Of that amount, 217,250 were compensated. First time benefits were paid to 11,300 persons and 5,990 received final payments on their eligibility periods. The weekly payment averaged $145 for the first half of the year.

The trend in UI activity continues downward, as shown by comparative statistics in the periods (month, quarter and semi-year) discussed. In addition, the unemployment rates for residents of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area (including D.C.) have been declining over the past two years. Employment has been rising in these respective jurisdictions.

WASHINGTON AREA WAGES IN MARCH, 1985 1/

Wages for secretaries in the area, between March of 1984 and 1985, increased by 6.1 percent and averaged $372.50 in March, 1985. The largest relative increase, however, was earned by word processing operators (9.5 percent). Wages decreased slightly for typists over this period (0.2 percent). Other large increases were obtained by computer analysts (8.2 percent), electronic technicians (7.9 percent), and computer programmers (7.7 percent).

Among blue coller workers, order fillers had the largest relative increase (8.7 percent), while wages of truck drivers (at $10.37/Hr.) fell 2.2 percent. Janitors had one of the lowest hourly wages at $4.08 per hour. The following are earnings of selected occupations contained in the survey.

1/ The following information is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia Metropolitan Area March 1985 (Bulletin 3030-7). This bulletin may be

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
June 1985

				% Change From	
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	May 1985	June 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,825	2,624	3,592	+ 7.7	- 21.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,079	31,681	35,275	- 5.1	- 14.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,219	29,740	32,761	- 5.1	- 13.9
Total Benefits Paid	$3,996,397	$4,221,700	$4,624,304	- 5.3	- 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.62	$141.95	$141.15	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Number of First Payments	1,424	1,373	1,434	+ 3.7	- 0.7
Number of Final Payments	858	841	958	+ 2.0	- 10.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,338	8,486	9,481	- 1.7	- 12.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.8	21.7	22.8	- 8.8	- 13.2
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	154	124	208	+ 24.2	- 26.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,772	3,109	3,276	- 10.8	- 15.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,824	3,149	3,231	- 10.3	- 12.6
Total Benefits Paid	$496,304	$549,744	$546,606	- 9.7	- 9.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.75	$174.58	$169.18	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
Number of First Payments	133	122	160	+ 9.0	- 16.9
Number of Final Payments	84	97	115	- 13.4	- 27.0
Total Beneficiaries	825	871	956	- 5.3	- 13.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.2	25.8	20.2	- 17.8	+ 5.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	52	60	66	- 13.3	- 21.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	587	616	758	- 4.7	- 22.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	435	475	551	- 8.4	- 21.1
Total Benefits Paid	$72,645	$ 76,924	$86,381	- 5.6	- 15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$167.00	$161.95	$156.77	+ 3.1	+ 6.5
Number of First Payments	39	35	41	+ 11.4	- 4.9
Number of Final Payments	26	31	0	- 16.1	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	136	136	167	- 0.0	- 18.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.2	13.6	13.4	+ 17.6	- 16.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,031	2,808	3,866	+ 7.9	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,438	35,406	39,309	- 5.6	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,478	33,364	36,543	- 5.7	- 13.9
Total Benefits Paid	$4,565,347	$4,848,368	$ 5,257,291	- 5.8	- 13.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.03	$145.32	$143.87	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Number of First Payments	1,596	1,530	1,635	+ 4.3	- 2.4
Number of Final Payments	968	969	1,073	- 0.1	- 9.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,299	9,493	10,604	- 2.0	- 12.3
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.7	21.8	22.4	- 9.6	- 12.1

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

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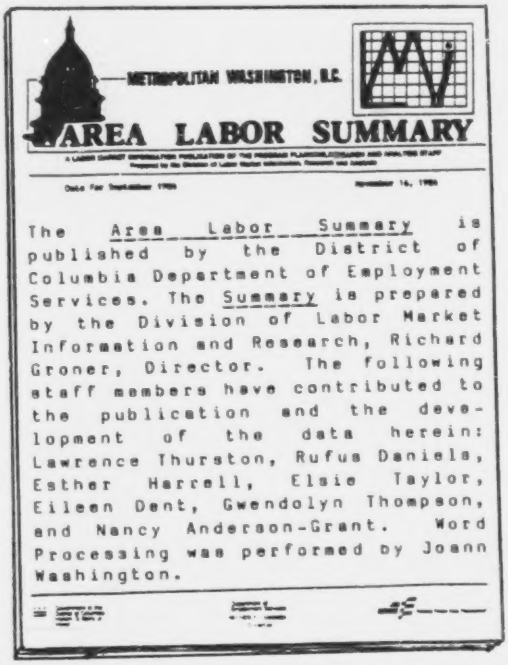
Weekly Wages:	1984	1985	% Change 84-85
Secretaries	$351.00	$372.50	6.1
Stenographers	$401.50	$408.50	1.7
Typists	$268.50	$268.00	-0.2
Word Processors	$296.00	$324.00	9.5
File Clerks	$220.00	$229.50	4.3
Accounting Clerks	$279.50	$290.00	3.8
Payroll Clerks	$288.00	$300.50	4.3
Key Entry Clerks	$248.00	$255.50	2.8
Computer Systems Analysts	$558.00	$604.00	8.2
Computer Programmers	$479.00	$516.00	7.7
Computer Operators	$330.50	$348.50	5.6
Drafters	$352.00	$364.50	3.6
Electronic Technicians	$441.50	$476.50	7.9
Hourly Wages:			
Truck Drivers	$10.60	$10.37	-2.2
Shippers	$10.10	$10.69	5.8
Receivers	$9.41	$9.93	5.5
Warehousemen	$8.09	$8.24	1.9
Order Fillers	$8.84	$9.61	8.7
M/H Labors	$8.50	$8.11	0.7
Fork Lift Operators	$9.58	$10.07	5.1
Guards	$5.17	$5.45	5.4
Janitors	$3.99	$4.08	2.3

Source: BLS-Area Wage Survey Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1985; Bulletin 3030-7

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June, 1985 increased $1.34. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.6 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down 13¢ an hour.

Food and Kindred Products showed the most substantial increase. Weekly Earnings were up $42.70 as Weekly Hours rose 1.0 hours. Hourly Earnings increased 74¢ an hour.


METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
June 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	397.94	396.60	380.38	38.3	37.7	38.0	10.39	10.52	10.01
Durable Goods	351.29	357.86	352.51	40.8	40.3	40.8	8.61	8.88	8.64
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	411.57	391.57	384.50	46.4	44.7	43.3	a/ 8.87	c/ 8.76	a/ 8.81
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	371.37	357.19	347.33	40.9	39.6	41.3	a/ 9.08	a/ 9.02	8.41
Other Durable Goods	311.92	346.23	347.29	38.7	39.3	39.6	c/ 8.06	8.81	8.77
Non-durable Goods	437.53	428.49	402.28	36.1	35.5	35.6	12.12	12.07	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	585.86	543.16	599.76	37.7	36.7	40.8	a/15.54	a/14.80	a/14.70
Printing & Publishing	425.42	424.98	390.91	34.7	34.3	34.2	c/12.26	c/12.39	c/11.43
Other Non-Durable Goods	302.66	300.93	240.14	40.9	39.7	35.9	c/ 7.40	c/ 7.58	6.69

	June '85	May' 85	June' 84
Total Production Workers	33,800	34,000	34,400

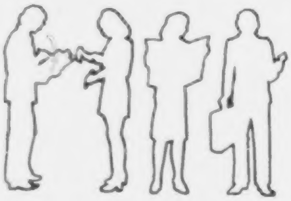
a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
d/ Shorter Work Week
e/ Less business other than Seasonal
f/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
g/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

JOB SERVICE
District of Columbia
(202) 724-3785

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:



639–1633

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR JULY 1985 SEPTEMBER 20, 1985

District Job Market Records Strong Seasonal Expansion in July

THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

District resident employment rose from 298,000 in June, 1985 to 312,400 in July, 1985, as a result of the District's Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program. Seasonal layoffs, though, primarily in the Services industry, resulted in a rise in unemployment from 27,600 in June to 30,300 in July, and the subsequent rise in the unemployment rate from 8.5 percent to 8.9 percent. [Due to seasonal factors, growth in the number of residents looking for work (9.8 percent) outpaced the growth in the number of residents finding work (4.8 percent), for the second consecutive month]. The current, over the month, growth in employment (4.8 percent) is significantly higher than the 1.3 percent June-July average growth rate between 1970 and 1984. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted employment rate declined from 7.5 percent in June to 7.4 percent in July.

Compared to year ago estimates (July, 1984 to July, 1985) the employment situation of District residents continues to show modest improvement. Since July, 1984, employment of City residents has increased by 12,800, to 312,400. Total joblessness, though, has declined marginally from 31,000 in July, 1984 to 30,300 in July, 1985. Given the gains in employment and the marginal decline in joblessness, the District's jobless rate fell from 9.4 percent to 8.9 percent over the year. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate remained little changed from a year ago, declining from 7.5 percent in July, 1984 to 7.4 percent in July, 1985.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

After rising in June, 1985, the Washington Area unemployment rate held steady at 4.1 percent in July and the Suburban unemployment rate dropped to 3.2 percent in July. [As one can

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Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
July 1985 a/

	July b/ 1985	June c/ 1985	July 1984	June 1984	Net Change From June 1985	Net Change From July 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	342,800	325,600	330,600	322,400	17,200	12,200
Total Employment	312,400	298,000	299,600	293,700	14,400	12,800
Total Unemployment	30,300	27,600	31,000	28,700	2,700	- 700
Unemployment Rate d/	8.9	8.5	9.4	8.9	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,064,700	2,041,400	1,987,600	1,980,000	23,300	77,100
Total Employment	1,979,400	1,957,900	1,901,700	1,894,400	21,500	77,700
Total Unemployment	85,300	83,500	85,800	85,600	1,800	- 500
Unemployment Rate d/	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,722,000	1,715,800	1,657,000	1,657,600	6,200	65,000
Total Employment	1,667,000	1,659,900	1,602,100	1,600,700	7,100	64,900
Total Unemployment	55,000	55,900	54,900	50,000	900	100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

ascertain from the labor force table, the seasonal patterns of District and Suburban residents are different between June and July; the District's rate rising over the month with the Suburban rate falling over the month.] Due primarily to seasonal gains in the District, Area employment increased from 1,957,900 in June to 1,979,400 in July. The increase in Suburban resident employment was smaller, rising from 1,659,900 in June to 1,667,000 in July. The increase in unemployment in the District dominated the monthly movement in Area unemployment over the month. Between June, 1985 and July, 1985, Area unemployment increased by 1,800 to 85,300. Contrary to the Area, Suburban unemployment dropped over the month by 900 to 55,000 in July.

Compared to year ago estimates (July, 1984 to July, 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have shown moderate improvement. Since July, 1984, the Area jobless rate has dropped 0.2 percentage point, while the Suburban jobless rate has dropped 0.1 percentage point. Total joblessness was down by 500 in the Washington Area and up by 100 in the Suburbs, between July, 1984 and July, 1985. Employment was up moderately in the Area (77,700) and Suburbs (64,900) over the year.

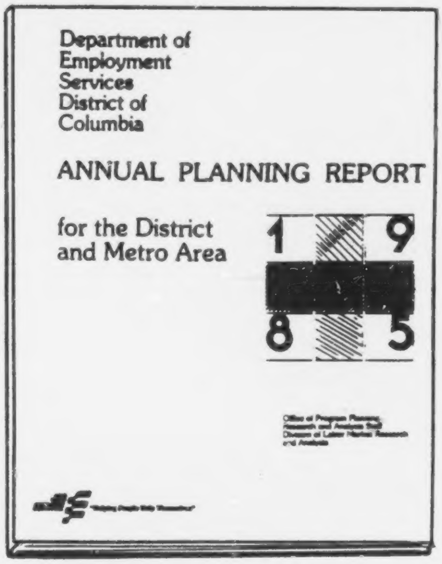
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In July, there were 643,100 jobs in the District, an increase of 16,300 from June. Almost all of this increase was generated by seasonal hiring (18,600) by the District Government, reflecting the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program. Employment, in virtually all of the other industrial sectors, was stagnant between June and July.

Compared to July of last year, the Services industry produced the largest absolute growth (5,900 new jobs), followed by the District Government (2,300 new jobs). The Federal Government also contributed significantly to the 12,700 new jobs created in the District between July, 1984 and July, 1985. The City's, over-the-year job growth rate was 2.0 percent, down slightly from recent months.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

For the first time in many months, the Suburban economy failed to add any new jobs to the Area's economy. This resulted from a private/public sector trade off. The private sector added



Department of Employment Services District of Columbia

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

for the District and Metro Area

1985

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THE ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT IS AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Report is a free research service of the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information. The publication provides a wide range of economic information about the District and the Metropolitan Area, with special emphasis on the labor force and industrial employment. Special features include summation of industry and occupational projections to 1990.

The publication is intended for use by administrators, planners, businessmen, marketers and researchers. A copy may be obtained by calling the Labor Market Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July a/ 1985	June b/ 1985	July 1984	July a/ 1985	June b/ 1985	July 1984
TOTAL	643.1	626.8	630.4	1,908.0	1,891.7	1,823.
Total Private Sector	364.0	363.9	354.8	1,344.0	1,335.9	1,274.
Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.6	79.0	78.6	77.
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.4	38.2	37.
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	2.
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.8	20.7	20.
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	14.2	14.
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.4	39.
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	5.
Printing & Publishing	11.5	11.5	11.6	29.3	29.2	28.
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.2	6.
All Other Manufacturing	3.1	3.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.
Construction	11.6	11.6	10.9	109.7	108.6	98.
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	27.1	26.3	90.1	90.1	84.
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	39.4	35.
All Transportation	9.0	9.2	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.6	46.4	44.
Trade	65.4	65.3	63.8	378.6	377.5	362.
Wholesale	9.8	9.8	10.0	70.9	70.9	68.
Retail	55.6	55.5	53.8	307.7	306.6	293.
General Merchandise	5.1	5.1	5.0	35.4	35.9	35.
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.0	40.
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.7	33.6	32.
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.6	20.6	20.
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.3	27.1	105.4	104.9	98.
All Other Retail	21.9	22.1	21.7	70.1	69.6	66.
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	35.9	111.3	110.0	106.
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.6	21.4	20.
All Other	29.0	29.0	28.8	89.7	88.6	85.
Services	209.1	209.0	203.2	574.2	570.1	544.
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.2	12.4	12.0	28.8	28.7	27.
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	21.2	21.4	20.
Business Services	43.7	43.3	41.5	N/A	N/A	N/
Health Services	30.4	30.6	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/
Legal Services	21.5	21.5	20.4	N/A	N/A	N/
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.4	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/
All Other Services	66.6	66.7	64.9	524.2	520.0	497.
Government	279.1	262.9	275.6	564.0	555.8	549.
Federal Government	213.7	213.3	212.5	360.6	360.0	363.
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.4	195.8	185.
D.C. Government	60.3	44.5	58.0	N/A	N/A	N/
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market

8,000 jobs (half in Services) at the same time government jobs declined by 8,000. The decline in government employment was related to seasonal layoffs in Local Government. (This employment should reappear in the fall). Summer employment programs for suburban youth are relatively small, thus, they do not offset seasonal reductions in other sectors as they do in the District.

Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have demonstrated exuberant growth--6.0 percent or 71,400 new jobs. More than a third of these new jobs, between July, 1984 and July, 1985, were created in the Services industry (23,600). Retail Trade employment also increased significantly, over the year (12,400). State and Local Government has contributed even more jobs (15,600, over-the-year than Retail Trade. Construction (10,800 new jobs) has also been a bright spot. Only the Federal establishment has been a non-contributor to suburban job growth, recording a job reduction of 4,300.

Job Growth in the Area

Combining City jobs and Suburban jobs means that 1,908,000 jobs were in the Area in July, 1985 - 84,100 more than one year ago or a job growth rate of 4.6 percent. Approximately 35 percent (29,500) of the new Area jobs were in the Services industry, with Retail Trade (14,300) and Construction (11,500)) combining for another 31 percent of total growth. Like the Suburbs, Federal employment in the Area made a negative contribution (-3,100) to the Area's expansion, during the past twelve months.

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

D.C. is business.

MAYOR BARRY ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT BUSINESS TO D.C.

On July 29, 1985, Mayor Marion Barry Jr. announced a major marketing campaign to attract business to the District. The campaign will center around the theme "Washington, D.C. is Business".

At a reception for District business leaders, Mayor Barry unveiled a 24-page, full color marketing brochure to be used in the campaign. The program will also include the introduction of an "800" telephone hotline to provide information to businesses interested in learning about the District. Mayor Barry has identified $423,000 for the campaign for the remainder of this fiscal year and $286,000 for Fiscal Year 1986.

The program will be carried out by the office of the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development, Curtis McClinton Jr., and the office of Business and Economic Development, headed by Kwasi Holman.

In announcing the campaign, Mayor Barry said: "The District of Columbia is a world class capital city with significant commerce and a high quality of life. It is the center of influence and power and increasingly is becoming an international center of finance and information. Many of the nation's major businesses and associations already have offices here. We want to let the business community across the nation know that this is the place to be."

"I am delighted to have the support of leaders of the District's business community in this effort, which is designed to benefit everyone. This program will diversify and expand our job base to provide the opportunties our residents, especially our young people, need. It will help existing businesses to grow and prosper, and it will broaden our tax base."

Major elements of the campaign include:

-- A telephone hotline, 800-445-6767, to be advertised widely, making it easy for senior business executives to reach District economic development officials. The number will begin operation in September.

-- The new brochure will be sent to 10,000 chief executive officers of corporations nationwide over an 18-month period.

-- Advertising in national business magazines, including: "Business Week", "Venture", "Black Enterprise", and "Fortune".

-- A special trade association attraction program will use a committee of top trade representatives located in the District to approach more than 800 other such organizations nationwide. In addition, special publications and a portable exhibit will be displayed at trade association meetings around the nation.

-- A direct mail campaign to businesses around the nation.

Along with these initiatives, Deputy Mayor McClinton's office is also instituting an on-going direct call program for the District's top 200 businesses to ascertain their needs. "As we attract new businesses to our city," said Deputy Mayor McClinton, "and let them know what a great place Washington is to live and do business, we must be sure to retain the businesses we already have."

As one of the first steps in the campaign, District officials attended the annual convention of the American Society of Association Executive in Chicago, August 17 through 20 and had a booth and exhibit about the District.

Mayor Barry said the marketing campaign will focus on the "pro-business" climate in the District, the availablity of a highly skilled labor force, and the benefits of being in the nation's fourth largest metropolitan area. The effort will also focus on the District's unique feature as a center of decision-making and power.

The campaign will point out opportunities for development of corporate offices, in areas such as Franklin Square and other portions of downtown. The New York Avenue corridor is seen as appropriate for light industrial development.

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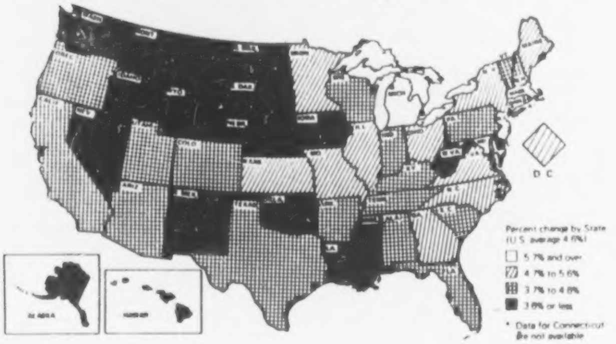
An Economic Profile

Annual Pay in the District: 1984

The annual average pay for persons working in the District of Columbia in 1984 was $25,120. This was $6,770 more than the average American worker, $6,969 more than workers in Maryland and $8,634 more than workers in Virginia.

Between 1983 and 1984, District workers wages and salaries increased 5.2 percent, as compared to 4.6 percent for all American workers. When ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 8th largest increase (5.2 percent), but neighboring Maryland was 2nd with a 6.1 percent raise. Virginia was number 14 with an, over the year, increase of 4.8 percent for its workers. For the first time in two years, government workers in the District received a relatively larger increase (5.6 percent) than private sector workers (5.4 percent). Excluding mining in the District (principally high paid government relations staff), the pay increase in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate industry led all other District industries, with an 8.4 percent pay increase. This was the second consecutive year this industry has lead the way, probably reflecting in part its strong recovery from the recession.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1983 to 1984 by State


D C
Percent change by State (U.S. average 4.6%)
☐ 5.7% and over
▨ 4.7% to 5.6%
▦ 3.7% to 4.6%
■ 3.6% or less
* Data for Connecticut are not available
ALASKA
HAWAII

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Surprisingly, pay in the Construction industry declined 0.2 percent, after receiving the smallest industry increase in 1983. This performance probably foreshadows upward wage pressures in this industry. The average construction worker across the country, in 1984, made $20,733 vs. $21,827 in the District. The average construction worker in New York received $24,371, in Minnesota $23,229, in Massachsuetts $22,123, in Michigan $22,609, in Illinois $25,953 and in California $24,629.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY: 1984

	TOTAL	PRIVATE	GOVERNMENT
US	$18,350	$18,175	$19,229
DC	$25,120	$21,868	$29,331
MD	$18,151	$17,382	$21,040
VA	$16,486	$16,710	$19,371

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data - annual averages.

ANNUAL PAY AND PERCENT CHANGE
BY INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT - 1984

Industry	Pay	% Change 1983-84
Private Sector	$21,868	5.4
Minning	$55,260	28.7
Construction	$21,827	-0.2
Manufacturing	$28,845	7.2
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	$31,287	2.7
Wholesale Trade	$27,531	3.6
Retail Trade	$11,814	3.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	$23,955	8.4
Services	$22,416	6.6
Government	$29,331	5.6

A DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATION RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

The Department's publication - Washington Area Jobs and Occupations in the Year 1990 was chosen as one of three finalist in the special research category at the Annual Labor Market Information Directors meeting held in Rapid City South Dakota in September. The competition was sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Administrators (ICESA). A publication by the South Carolina Job Service concerning the labor force status of women took first place.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR
1990

Free copies of the Publication may be obtained by calling the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee (639-1084) or the LMIR Division (639-1642).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,111 in July, up 737 from June. In July 1985, 50.0 percent of all UI recipients were males, with professionals, technicians, and managers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in July, down 1.1 weeks from the previous month.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
July 1985

	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total	10,111	9,374	13,091
Sex			
Male	5,059	4,971	6,287
Female	5,052	4,403	6,804
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,514	2,276	2,858
Clerical & Sales	2,570	2,439	2,966
Service	2,650	2,145	3,265
Farm, Fish, Forest	38	53	52
Processing	36	34	49
Machine Trade	138	127	138
Benchwork	68	64	71
Structural	870	896	994
Misc. & INA	1,227	1,340	2,698

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
July 1985

Duration and Sex	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total	10,111	9,374	13,091
1-2 Weeks	2,011	1,464	2,005
3-4 Weeks	1,397	1,019	2,122
5-14 Weeks	3,647	3,610	5,284
15-26 Weeks	3,056	3,281	3,680
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.1	10.5	9.1
Males	9.7	10.8	9.4
Females	8.4	10.2	8.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Since July, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 2,980. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was unchanged from a year ago. As the table below indicates, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

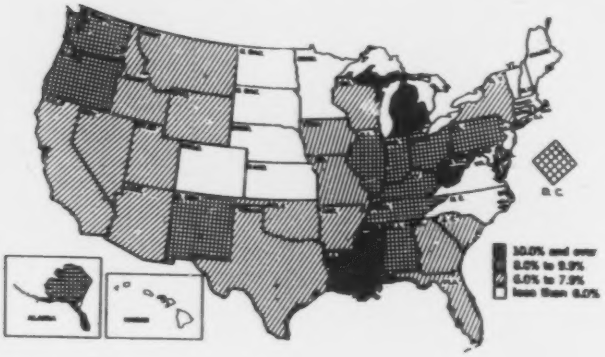
In June, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate was tied with six other metropolitan areas for the seventeenth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate, at 4.1 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.4 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Baltimore area's jobless rate was unchanged from May at 5.3 percent. This was 1.2 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area's unemployment rate declined a mere 0.2 percentage point, over the year.

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 8.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate. This was up one notch from May when the District had the 12th highest jobless rate.

Virginia (5.4 percent) and Maryland (4.5 percent) ranked 38th and 48th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only four states West Virginia (12.0 percent), Louisiana (11.5 percent), Michigan (10.2 percent), and Mississippi (10.2 percent) had double-digit unemployment rates. This was up from May when only two states, West Virginia and Louisiana, registered double digit unemployment rates. As usual, Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 3.9 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1985



In 27 of 51 states, June's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. The largest over the year decrease was posted in Alabama, at at 1.8 percentage points. The largest over the year increase was registered in Texas, at 2.2 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia, with a jobless rate of 8.5 percent, had the 15th highest rate of the selected cities. This is down one notch from May, when the District of Columbia held the 14th position. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 9.2 percent. This was up 0.6 percentage point from the May average of 8.6 percent. Of the 24 selected cities, 19 reported higher jobless rates in June than in May. A large portion of this increase can beattributed to youth in the job market for the summer season. Only three cities (St. Louis, New York, and Salt Lake City) registered lower jobless rates over the month. The rate remained unchanged in two cities Miami (10.1 percent) and Baltimore 6.8 percent). Gary, Indiana (19.6 percent) still has the highest rate, while Boston, Massachusetts (4.6 percent) still has the lowest.

Eight cities (New Orleans, Newark, Miami, Chicago, Houston, Atlanta, Salt Lake City, and Dallas) experienced higher over the year jobless rates. Both Birmingham and New York posted sizable over the year declines, 3.7 percentage points and 2.6 percentage points respectively.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	June	
	1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	19.6	20.6
2. Cleveland, OH	12.4	13.5
3. New Orleans, LA	11.6	9.1
4. Newark, NJ	11.3	10.5
5. Buffalo, NY	11.0	11.1
6. Dayton, OH	10.4	11.9
7. Miami, FL	10.1	10.0
8. Chicago, IL	9.9	9.2
9. Birmingham, AL	9.6	13.3
10. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.5
11. Pittsburgh, PA	9.1	10.5
12. Houston, TX	9.1	6.8
13. St. Louis, MO	9.0	9.2
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.6	9.4
15. Dist. of Columbia	8.5	8.9
16. Philadelphia, PA	8.4	8.5
17. Atlanta, GA	8.0	7.5
18. New York, NY	7.4	10.0
19. Columbus, OH	7.0	8.4
20. Milwaukee, WI	6.9	7.6
21. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.6
22. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	6.3
23. Dallas, TX	6.1	3.9
24. Boston, MA	4.6	5.4

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
July 1985

	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	% Change From June 1985	% Change From July 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,937	2,825	3,752	+ 39.4	+ 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,749	30,079	44,872	+ 32.1	- 11.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,738	28,219	39,769	+ 26.6	- 10.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,091,357	$3,996,397	$5,582,248	+ 27.4	- 8.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.46	$141.62	$140.37	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Number of First Payments	2,274	1,424	2,950	+ 59.7	- 22.9
Number of Final Payments	1,014	858	1,086	+ 18.2	- 6.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,212	8,338	10,828	+ 10.5	- 14.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	19.8	13.5	- 20.7	+ 16.3
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	203	154	276	+ 31.8	- 26.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,548	2,772	3,770	+ 28.0	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,550	2,824	3,571	+ 25.7	- 0.6
Total Benefits Paid	$619,149	$496,305	$592,723	+ 24.8	+ 4.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.41	$175.75	$165.98	- 0.8	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	236	133	175	+ 77.4	+ 34.9
Number of Final Payments	132	84	109	+ 57.1	+ 21.1
Total Beneficiaries	915	825	943	+ 10.9	- 3.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.0	21.2	20.4	- 29.2	- 26.5
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	61	52	57	+ 17.3	+ 7.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	663	587	874	+ 12.9	- 24.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	506	435	603	+ 16.3	- 16.1
Total Benefits Paid	$86,529	$ 72,645	$95,685	+ 19.1	- 9.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$171.01	$167.00	$158.68	+ 2.4	+ 7.8
Number of First Payments	43	39	40	+ 10.3	+ 7.5
Number of Final Payments	41	26	1	+ 57.7	+4000.0
Total Beneficiaries	145	136	162	+ 6.6	- 10.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	11.8	11.2	15.1	+ 5.4	- 21.9
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,201	3,031	4,085	+ 38.6	+ 2.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	43,960	33,438	49,516	+ 31.5	- 11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	39,794	31,478	43,943	+ 26.4	- 9.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,797,035	$4,565,347	$ 6,270,656	+ 27.0	- 7.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.68	$145.03	$142.70	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Number of First Payments	2,553	1,596	3,165	+ 60.0	- 19.3
Number of Final Payments	1,187	968	1,196	+ 22.6	- 0.8
Total Beneficiaries	10,272	9,299	11,933	+ 10.5	- 13.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.6	19.7	13.9	- 20.8	+ 12.2

---

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia took 4,200 initial claims for unemployment compensation in July, 1985 and paid $5.8 million in benefits. Both measures were up considerably over the previous month due to two seasonal factors: (1) The base period for determination of benefits changed effective July 7, 1985. Many persons were eligible prior to that time, but exercised the option of filing after July 7 because of advantages in the benefit amount. There is a surge of "change-of-base-period" filers each quarter. (2) Numerous public school crossing guards and cafeteria workers file annually after the close of schools in late June.

The July initial claim level was 39 percent above June, but was approximately the same level (3 percent) as July of last year. Benefits paid rose 27 percent over June's $4.6 million, to compensate 39.8 thousand idle weeks. There were 10,270 beneficiaries of record in July, representing a 10 percent increase from last month. The number of first payments surged 60 percent over the month, but were 14 percent below the level set in July, 1984. The average weekly payment was approximately $3.00 above July of last year.

Initial claims in the January-July period this year totalled 23,750. There were 257,050 idle compensated weeks, for which the dollar outlay was $37.3 million. Recipients receiving first payments for benefits during that time amounted to 13,860, while 7,170 recipients exhausted eligibility. The average weekly payment amount was $145.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know . . .

1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see.
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done.
4. Where the employee will work.
5. Education, special skills or experience required.
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits.
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it.
8. Name of person to see.
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.)
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs.

After the Interview:

If you hire the pre-screened individual we send you please tell us promptly. We will then stop referring people for the job. It also keeps our computerized JOB BANK current on a daily basis.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAM PLACES 24,057

The District's Summer Youth Employment Program, which ended August 16th, provided job placements for 24,057 youth, ranging is age from 14 to 21. Every young person who signed up for the program was referred to a job, fulfilling a commitment made by Mayor Barry in April.

The program provided jobs of 20 to 40 hours a week at the minimum wage of $3.35 an hour, in the District Government and a wide range of private non-profit agencies, as well as in private industry. The program was funded with $8.5 million in federal funds and close to $7 million in District funds, a total of $15.5 million.

Mayor Barry in a meeting with the summer workers talked about their experience. The Mayor said:

"I made a commitment to our young people to provide them with summer jobs because the opportunity to learn about the world of work can make the critical difference in a young person's future. We have no more important resource than our young people, and the cost of a summer job is minimal compared with the benefits our young people gained.

Equally important, our young people made many important contributions to the people of the District. They have provided important services, and in many cases their supervisors have praised their energy and cooperation and their abilities and skills. This program has been wonderful for the young people and a real help to the city as well.

Finally, I have made use of the opportunity of having our young people together to get across the message to them that they should stay away from drugs, which can destroy their minds and bodies and ruin their future. I am elated about the response from our youth to this program and to the entire summer jobs experience."

The District's program is the third largest in the nation and by far the largest for any city of comparable size. New York provided 41,000 jobs and Chicago, 24,441. Only four other cities in the nation provided more than 5,000 jobs. The District's program is also the largest based on population size--337.1 jobs per 100,000 population. Only four other cities were over 100 jobs per 100,000 and the closest was Cleveland with 129.4. No other city has promised a job to every young person who applied.

LMI TID-BIT

According to the 1980 Census, for every District resident working in Prince George's County there were 10 Prince George's County residents working in the District. District residents working in Prince George's County made an average of $12,193 a year, while Prince George's County residents working in the District made an average of $14,921 a year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July, 1985 was up $2.42. Average Weekly Hours were down slightly, 0.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings rose 26¢ an hour.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products showed the most significant over all increase in July. Weekly Earnings increased $7.30. Weekly Hours were down 1.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed an increase of 54¢ an hour, due to more business.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
July 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	409.75	407.33	378.58	37.8	38.5	37.7	10.84	10.58	10.04
Durable Goods	378.10	374.18	358.83	40.7	41.3	40.5	9.29	9.06	8.86
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	416.08	408.78	379.76	44.5	46.4	43.6	j/ 9.35	a/ 8.81	8.71
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	392.23	390.73	358.50	40.9	41.7	40.6	a/ 9.59	a/ 9.37	a/ 8.83
Other Durable Goods	349.32	346.32	351.34	38.9	39.0	39.3	a/ 8.98	8.88	a/ 8.94
Non-durable Goods	436.31	435.01	395.77	35.3	36.1	35.4	12.36	12.05	11.18
Food & Kindred Products	585.60	585.86	521.59	36.9	37.7	36.5	a/15.87	a/ 15.54	c/14.29
Printing & Publishing	426.38	425.42	397.76	33.6	34.7	34.8	a/12.69	c/ 12.26	11.43
Other Non-Durable Goods	303.32	301.84	253.92	41.1	40.9	36.9	7.38	c/ 7.38	6.90

	July '85	June' 85	July' 84
Total Production Workers	34,200	34,000	34,100

a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
j/ More business, other than seasonal
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.1 percent to 323.3 (1967=100), during the two months ended in July, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in July, the local CPI-U rose 4.9 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from May to July. The July level of 325.9 was 4.9 percent higher than in July, 1984.

Nationally, the CPI-U increased by a modest 0.5 percent over the two month period and 3.6 percent over the year. Thus, recent local price increases have been slower than those across the country, but over the year, prices locally have been increasing faster than prices nationally.

The 1.1 percent local advance in the CPI-U from May to July follows a moderate increase of 0.2 percent in the preceding two month period. Higher costs of housing accounted for most of the increase. The housing index rose 2.4 percent, largely due to sharp increases in shelter costs. Homeowners' costs rose 3.8 percent, while renters' costs rose 2.6 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for electricity, housekeeping services, and telephone services advanced, while lower costs were recorded for housefurnishings, piped natural gas, and fuel oil. The medical care index rose 2.1 percent, primarily due to higher charges for most medical care services.

Entertainment costs rose, reflecting higher pet expenses and membership dues. Transportation costs rose 0.2 percent. The higher costs of automobile insur-

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WASHINGTON AREA OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL-URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	July 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	322.8	1.5	3.6
Washington Area	323.3	1.1	4.9
Food & Beverage	313.7	0	3.0
Housing	343.4	2.4	7.0
Apparel & Upkeep	219.2	-2.5	3.2
Transportation	310.5	.2	1.4
Medical Care	428.7	2.1	8.1
Entertainment	259.7	1.4	5.2
Other Goods & Services	320.9	.4	6.1
Special Index:			
Energy 2/	169.7	1.0	5.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

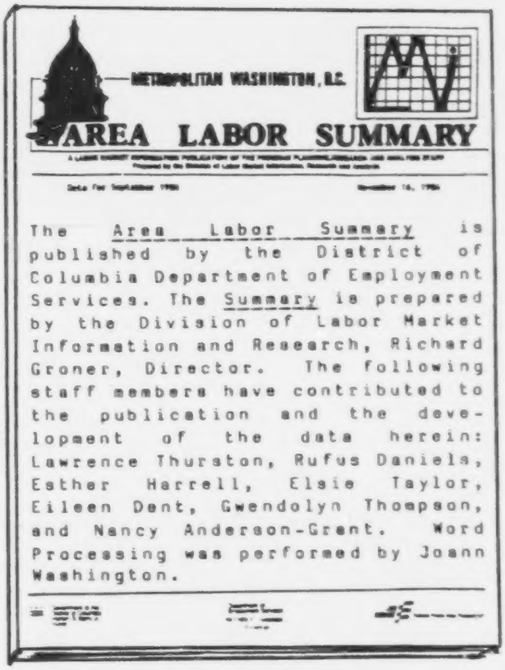
1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

ance, motor fuels, and maintenance and repairs were partially offset by declines in automobile and tire prices and automobile finance charges.

Food and beverage prices were unchanged on average, from May to July. Grocery store food prices were unchanged on average, and prices of food consumed away from home declined 0.1 percent.

The index for apparel and upkeep declined 2.5 percent. Lower prices for women's, girls', and men's apparel were primarily responsible.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

Job Service . . .

. . . provides a wide range of service for you — the employer — to insure that your employee search is efficient and effective.

Adult Employment and Training

On-The-Job Training

On-The-Job Training (OJT) is a system through which an employer provides on-site supervised skills training under a contractual agreement. In exchange for the training, the Department of Employment Services reimburses the employer for 50 percent of the trainee's salary. The reimbursement represents compensation to you while the new hire is learning the skills to become a productive worker.

To obtain an OJT worker, you select candidates from a carefully screened group of persons furnished by your Job Service office. The number of screened referrals is based on your individual preference.

On-The-Job Training assists job seekers of all ages who lack sufficient skills training or work experience by providing direct exposure and work experience in the workplace environment.

Adults With Dependents Program

Unemployed District of Columbia residents over 22 years of age with one or more dependents are eligible for a 12-month program of On-The-Job Training. The locally-funded Adults with Dependents Program places eligible D.C. residents in private sector On-The-Job Training in exchange for a 50 percent reimbursement to the employer of the participant's wages. The objective of this program is to provide participants with occupational skills that will lead to unsubsidized employment. The program reduces the start-up costs normally associated with new hires and allows employers to tailor workers' training to the precise needs of the business.

JOB
SERVICE

Senior Community Service Employment Program

Job Service administers the Senior Community Service Employment Program for seniors who are 55 years of age and older. The program provides temporary jobs in public and private non-profit agencies and organizations in the District of Columbia at no cost to the employer. The salaries of the program participants, known as Senior Aides, are paid with funds provided by the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Council of Senior Citizens. Participants work part-time in a variety of areas — as office clerks, library assistants, telephone operators, payroll clerks, receptionists, home health aides, food service workers, teacher aides, and paralegal assistants.

Job Service staff provide supportive services to the participants to ensure their success with the host agencies and enhance their opportunity for unsubsidized employment. The services include vocational counseling, aptitude and proficiency testing, job development and placement assistance.

In addition to hiring senior workers for permanent positions, employers are encouraged to consider seniors for jobsharing and other part-time employment.

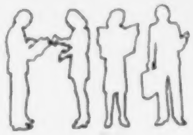
Training and Retraining For Employment Program

The Training and Retraining for Employment Program (TREP) is designed to improve or restructure the skill levels of residents who are in need of training or retraining to obtain employment. The program is funded by District appropriated monies. Enrollees must be D.C. residents who are at least 16 years of age and who have completed high school or its equivalent. Priority is given to residents who are economically disadvantaged or to those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

The Department of Employment Services is offering employers in the District an opportunity to participate in the Current Employment Statistics Survey. CES is one of the most important national and local economic statistical series producted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with Job Service agencies in each state and the District.

To insure your firm is counted in this monthly census of employment call:



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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR MISUSE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

MS. CHERY WALDMAN
CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERVICE
SRI
4520 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD. 20814

D.C. is business.

S1 527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

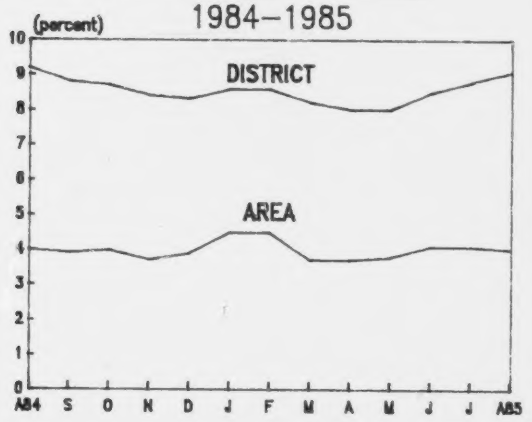
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR AUGUST 1985
OCTOBER 18, 1985

AUGUST EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR DISTRICT RESIDENTS IS UP OVER THE YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
AUGUST
1984–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

District resident employment declined from 312,300 in July, 1985 to 309,400 in August, 1985, as students and other seasonal workers left the labor force. In contrast, the number of unemployed District residents rose from 30,300 to 30,900 over the month. The seasonal decline in employment (2,900), along with the unseasonable increase in unemployment (600), resulted in a marginal rise in the unemployment rate, between July and August. Historically, unemployment has fallen between July and August. The rise in the level and rate of unemployment should not be construed, though, as a general worsening in the employment status of District residents. Unpublished data sources suggest that the District's unemployment rate should fall in the months ahead. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate declined from 7.4 percent in July, 1985 to 6.9 percent in August, 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (August, 1984 to August, 1985) the employment

Job Service . . .

Employer Services Center
- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
August 1985 a/

	August b/ 1985	July c/ 1985	August 1984	July 1984	Net Change From July 1985	Net Change From August 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,300	342,600	327,700	330,600	- 2,300	12,600
Total Employment	309,400	312,300	297,700	299,600	- 2,900	11,700
Total Unemployment	30,900	30,300	30,000	31,000	600	900
Unemployment Rate d/	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,061,000	2,062,100	1,983,300	1,987,600	- 1,100	77,700
Total Employment	1,978,100	1,977,000	1,903,200	1,901,700	1,100	74,900
Total Unemployment	82,900	85,100	80,100	85,800	- 2,200	2,800
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,720,700	1,719,500	1,655,600	1,657,000	1,200	65,100
Total Employment	1,668,600	1,664,700	1,605,400	1,602,100	3,900	63,200
Total Unemployment	52,000	54,200	50,200	54,900	- 2,800	1,800
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	xxx	xxx

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a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

situation of District residents has improved marginally. Since August of last year, total employment has increased by 11,700 for District residents. Joblessness, though, has increased slightly over the year from 30,000 to 30,900. The growth in employment (3.9 percent) offset the rise in joblessness (3.0 percent), resulting in a drop in the unemployment rate from 9.2 percent in August, 1984 to 9.1 percent in August, 1985. For the nation, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.3 percent to 6.9 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

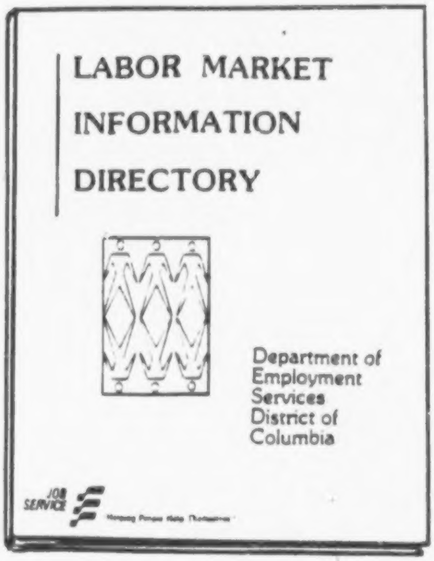
After holding steady at 4.1 percent for two months, the Area unemployment rate dropped marginally in August, 1985 to 4.0 percent. The Suburban unemployment rate fell slightly more, from 3.2 percent in July to 3.0 percent in August. The decline in the Area unemployment rate was due to a rise in suburban employment (3,900) and a drop in suburban unemployment (2,800). In August, 1985, Area employment was 1,978,100--1,100 more than in the previous month. Between July and August, Area unemployment dropped from 85,100 to 82,900. In August, Suburban employment was 1,669,600 and Suburban unemployment was 52,000.

Compared to last year (August, 1984 to August, 1985) the Area and the Suburban jobless rates are unchanged at 4.0 and 3.0 percent, respectively. Employment growth in the Area and the Suburbs has just kept pace with the growth in the labor force, resulting in no change in the jobless rates over the year. Since April, 1985, the employment situation

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Washington, D.C.	9.1	8.8	9.2
Alexandria City	4.8	5.0	4.1
Fairfax City	3.4	3.5	3.5
Falls Church City	4.1	4.2	4.6
Manassas City	2.6	3.2	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.4	2.3	2.0
Arlington County	3.9	4.2	3.3
Fairfax County	3.2	3.4	2.5
Prince William County	3.9	4.2	3.3
Loudoun County	2.7	2.9	2.3
Stafford County	2.8	3.0	2.4
Montgomery County	3.0	3.7	2.3
Prince Georges County	2.5	2.4	2.9
Frederick County	3.1	3.2	3.6
Calvert County	3.2	3.7	4.4
Charles County	2.5	2.8	3.1

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.



LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION
DIRECTORY

Department of
Employment
Services
District of
Columbia

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

NEW LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY NOW AVAILABLE

The Directory is intended as a general guide for students, planners, and others interested in doing their own research on the District's and the Area's labor market. The Directory lists and describes selected sources of administrative and research data about labor markets in the Area. It also contains a bibliography of recent reports, studies, and aritcles published by the Department and others.

The Directory is a free service of the Department of Employment Services. Copies may be obtained by calling the D.C. Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (202) 639-1083 or the Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis Division (202) 639-1642.

of Suburban residents has changed very little when compared to year ago estimates. This trend tends to confirm speculations that the Suburban labor force has possibly approached full employment. Given full employment of the Suburban labor force and the continued expansion of Suburban job opportunities, the District's employment situation should improve further during 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,171 in August, down 1,156 from July. In August, 1985, 50.2 percent of all UI recipients were males, with Service workers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.7 weeks for all claimants in August, up 0.7 weeks from the previous month.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to an increase in the female median duration of insured unemployment. Over the month, this group's median duration of insured unemployment increased from 8.3 weeks to 9.7 weeks. Available information suggest that the increase in female duration occurred among clerical, sales, and service workers.

Since August, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 3,797. Over the year, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has remained constant at 9.7 weeks. As the table below indicates, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
August 1985

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Total	9,171	10,327	12,968
Sex			
Male	4,601	5,158	6,115
Female	4,570	5,169	6,853
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,214	2,581	2,850
Clerical & Sales	2,350	2,630	3,002
Service	2,562	2,696	3,337
Farm, Fish, Forest	37	38	57
Processing	24	37	57
Machine Trade	108	143	142
Benchwork	57	69	75
Structural	741	888	873
Misc. & IWA	1,078	1,245	2,575

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED 1/
August 1985

Duration and Sex	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Total	9,171	10,327	12,968
1-2 Weeks	1,144	2,060	1,792
3-4 Weeks	1,394	1,423	1,592
5-14 Weeks	3,924	3,738	5,978
15-26 Weeks	2,712	3,106	3,606
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.7	9.0	9.7
Males	9.7	9.7	9.8
Females	9.7	8.3	9.6

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

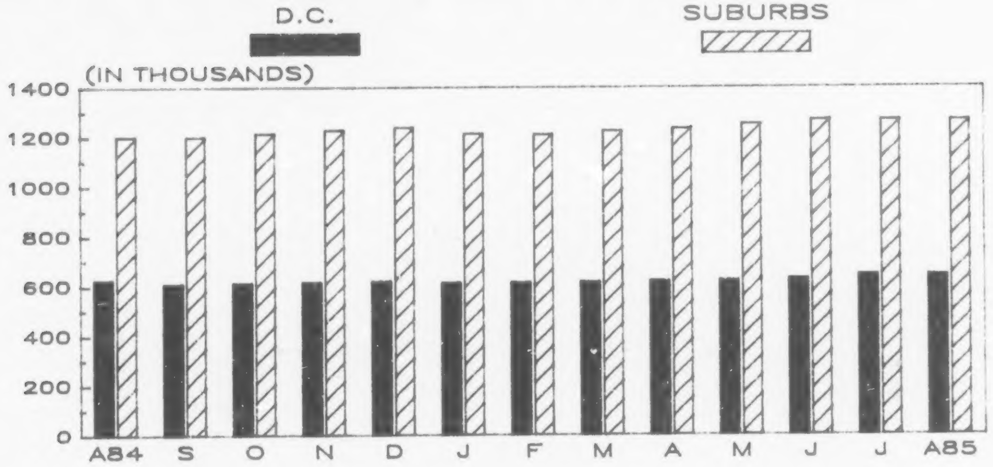
1/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

Source: DOES/LMIR

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Due to seasonal factors, jobs in the District declined from 643,100 in July, 1985 to 641,000 in August, 1985--a 0.3 percent decline. However, there were 15,300 more jobs this August, than in August a year ago--an increase of 2.5 percent. Private sector employment increased by 1,500 jobs (0.4 percent) over the month and by 9,000 jobs (2.5 percent) over the year.

AREA JOBS



While most of the major industries in the District experienced some job growth this month, total Government employment fell by 3,600 jobs (-1.3 percent). Seasonal declines, in Federal Government employment in particular, contributed significantly to the decrease. The Federal Government accounted for 86.1 percent of the total decline in Government employment over the month. From July to August, the largest increase in employment, in the District, was in the Construction and Manufacturing industries, with 200 jobs each.

Most major industry sectors increased over the year. Total employment growth was lead by total Government (6,300) followed by Services (5,600); Retail Trade (1,300); Construction (900); Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (600); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500). Federal Government employment posted its first August to August increase since 1980, increasing from 208,900 in August, 1984 to 211,200 in August, 1985.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

During August, industry employment in the Suburbs totalled 1,262,900--1,000 fewer than the previous month. Government employment lead this seasonal decline (2,900), in particular, teachers and other school workers who had participated in summer school programs. Although the Suburbs experienced a negative growth rate compared to July, 62,400 jobs (a 5.2 percent growth rate) have been added to the Suburban economy, since August, 1984. Private sector employment has increased by 1,900 jobs (0.2 percent) since July, 1985.

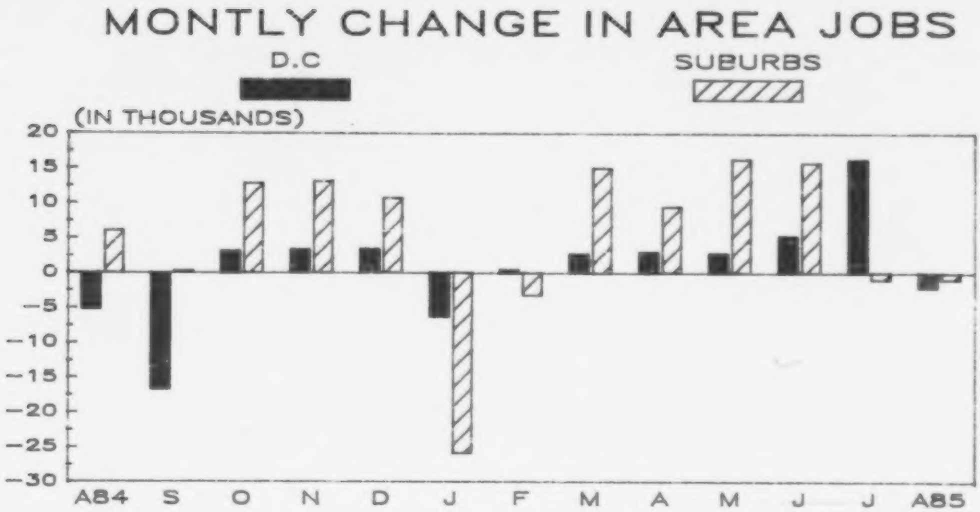
Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 5.2 percent. This growth translates into 62,400 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The private sector accounted for all the growth (63,500). The Services industry accounted for 42.3 percent of the total growth (26,700). Other private sector industries that increased significantly over the year were Wholesale/Retail Trade (13,500); Construction (10,500); and Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (5,400). Growth in the other private sector industries over the year ranged from zero in Mining to 4,000 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Government employment declined, over the year, by 1,100 jobs. This job loss was concentrated solely in the federal

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA August a/ 1985	July b/ 1985	August 1984	METROPOLITAN AREA August a/ 1985	July b/ 1985	August 1984
TOTAL	641.0	643.1	625.7	1,903.9	1,907.0	1,826.2
Total Private Sector	364.9	363.4	355.9	1,346.8	1,343.4	1,274.3
Manufacturing	14.8	14.6	14.6	79.4	78.9	77.7
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.3	37.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	20.8	20.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.6	40.6	40.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.5	11.6	29.3	29.3	28.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.2	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.1	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	11.8	11.6	10.9	110.2	109.9	98.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.9	26.3	90.5	90.3	84.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.4	35.6
All Transportation	8.9	9.0	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	18.0	17.9	17.6	46.8	46.6	44.5
Trade	64.9	64.8	63.7	377.3	377.7	360.7
Wholesale	9.8	9.8	9.9	70.9	70.7	69.1
Retail	55.1	55.0	53.8	306.4	307.0	291.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.5	4.9	34.4	34.9	34.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	42.5	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.8	33.7	32.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.3	20.5	20.0
Eating and Drinking Places	28.7	28.6	27.2	104.8	105.3	98.7
All Other Retail	21.9	21.9	21.7	70.4	70.1	66.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.4	36.3	35.9	111.1	111.0	106.6
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0	21.6	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.1	29.0	28.9	89.5	89.5	85.8
Services	210.0	209.1	204.4	577.2	574.5	544.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.7	12.2	12.0	28.5	28.9	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.0	21.4	21.2	20.4
Business Services	43.9	43.7	41.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.1	21.5	20.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	68.1	66.6	65.5	527.3	524.4	497.0
Government	276.1	279.7	269.8	557.1	563.6	551.9
Federal Government	211.2	214.3	208.9	356.9	361.1	359.5
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.2	202.5	192.4
D.C. Government	59.8	60.3	55.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



sector (-4,900). State and Local Government employment increased by 3,800 jobs, over the year, dampening somewhat the job loss in the federal sector.

Job Growth in the Area

In August, jobs in the Metropolitan Area numbered 1,903,900--3,100 (0.2 percent) fewer than in July, 1985. Over the year, though, jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 77,700 (4.3 percent). The private sector increased by 3,400 jobs (0.3 percent) and by 72,500 (5.7 percent) over the year. Most industries in the Area continued to show increases, over the month and over the year, except Wholesale/Retail Trade and Government. The Wholesale/Retail Trade industry showed seasonal declines over the month, but increased by 16,600 jobs (4.6 percent) over the year.

Government employment was down, over the month, by 1.2 percent (6,500 jobs)--4,200 jobs in the Federal Government and 2,300 jobs in State and Local Government. Over the year, Government employment expanded by 5,200--7,800 in State and Local Government and -2,600 jobs in the federal sector. Overall, growth in the Area is considerably stronger than the Nation as a whole. [See the table below for the comparative growth rates.]

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS: THE DISTRICT, THE WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE NATION

	Percent Change in Total Jobs August, 1984 to August, 1985
District	2.5
Maryland Suburbs	4.6
Northern Virginia	7.8
Washington, D.C. MSA	4.3
U.S.	3.3

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LMI TID BIT

Between 1979 and 1984, the Washington Area produced nearly 5 percent of all the new jobs in the Nation, even though it contained only 1.8 percent of the Nation's work force in 1979.

EXTENT OF HOLIDAY HIRING

Between October and December of each year employment traditionally expands to meet the increased activity of holiday shoppers. In the Washington Area, how large can we expect this seasonal employment expansion to be?

Over the past seven years, the Area's Retail Trade industry (which accounts for the bulk of the increased jobs) has added an average of 12,500 jobs. Last year, however, the basic pattern was expanded somewhat when 17,500 jobs were added in the October thru December holiday period. Thus, this year's expansion could reasonably be expected to add between 12,000 and 18,000 area jobs. In the District, expansion has accounted for nearly 10 percent of the increased holiday employment in the Area or approximately 1,200 jobs.

HOLIDAY HIRING-RETAIL TRADE
Total Employment (000)

	Oct.	Dec.	Change
Area (MSA):			
1978	247.6	260.4	12.8
1979	255.2	266.0	10.8
1980	258.7	270.7	12.0
1981	261.9	272.0	10.1
1982	260.2	272.2	12.0
1983	280.9	293.4	12.5
1984	297.3	314.8	17.5
District:			
1978	51.7	53.3	1.6
1979	53.0	54.2	1.2
1980	51.9	52.9	1.0
1981	51.6	52.3	0.7
1982	49.8	50.5	0.7
1983	50.3	52.0	1.7
1984	64.2	65.9	1.7

Source: DOES, Wage and Salary Employment by Industry.

MAYOR BARRY MET ABOUT SUBURBAN JOBS

On October 3, 1985 Mayor Marion Barry Jr. met in Rockville, Maryland with County Executive Charles Gilchrest and major employers from Montogomery County, as part of Mayor Barry's program to develop suburban job opportunities for D.C. residents.

The breakfast meeting was the first in a series of meetings Mayor Barry will conduct with major employers throughout the region to link jobs in the surrounding metropolitan area with the District's jobless workers.

At the request of Mayor Barry, Montogomery County Executive Charles Gilchrest and James Culp, president of the Montogomery Co. Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Economic Advisory Council of Montogomery County, invited some 40 leading employers in the county to the breakfast.

Mayor Barry traveled to Rockville via Metrorail. Accompanying the Mayor were Julia M. Walsh, the President of the Greater Washington Board of Trade and Foster Shannon, chairman of the newly created Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council.

The series of regional meetings initiated by the Mayor are a key element of the Mayor's Seven Point Plan, which he announced last June, encouraging regional cooperation to alleviate labor shortages in many of the surburban areas and high unemployment in the District. The meeting advised Montgomery County employers of the District's vast and varied pool of qualified job seekers.

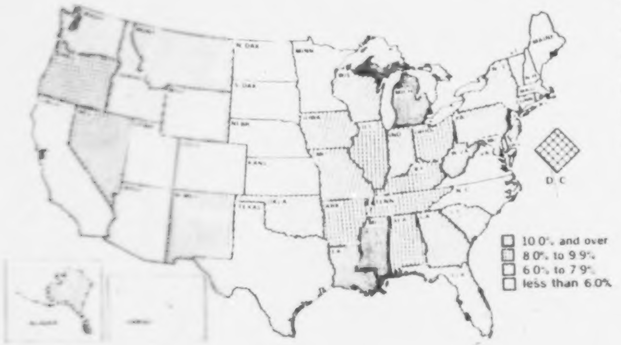
The next scheduled meeting with employers and Mayor Barry will take place October 29 in Fairfax County. Discussions are under way to meet with employers and officials in Arlington/ Alexandria, Virginia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.1 percent unemployment rate, was unchanged from June and was tied with two other metropolitan areas for the fourteenth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 4.1 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.7 percent. The Washington Area's unemployment rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Baltimore area's June jobless rate was 5.2 percent, down from 5.3 percent in May. The Baltimore rate was 1.1 percentage points higher than the Washington Area. The Washington Area's unemployment rate declined a mere 0.2 percentage point, over the year.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1985



When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 8.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 11th highest jobless rate. This was the same position held in June.

Virginia (5.8 percent) and Maryland (4.4 percent) ranked 34th and 50th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only four states West Virginia (13.4 percent), Louisiana (11.6 percent), Mississippi (10.9 percent), and Michigan (10.8 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. These same four states were the only states registering double-digit unemployment rates in June. Massachusetts had the lowest rate, 4.3 percent, however, the Massachusetts rate is only 1.0 percentage point lower than the Maryland rate.

In 26 of 51 states, July's jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. In three states, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Massachusetts, unemployment rates remained unchanged over the year. The largest over the year increase was reported in New Mexico at 2.2 percentage points.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia, with a jobless rate of 8.9 percent, had the 13th highest rate of the selected cities. This is up two notches from June, when the District of Columbia held the 15th position. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was unchanged from June at 9.2 percent. This was up 0.6 percentage point from the May average of 8.6 percent. Of the

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24 selected cities, 11 recorded higher jobless rates and 11 posted lower unemployments. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of unemployment (18.3 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachuesetts (5.0 percent) had the lowest jobless rate for two consecutive months (June and July). From January through May 1985, (five consecutive months), Dallas, Texas had the lowest unemployment rate. New York posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 4.6 percentage points. On the other hand, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in joblessness, 2.4 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

	City	July	
		1985	1984
1.	Gary, IN	18.3	21.8
2.	Cleveland, OH	13.3	12.5
3.	Newark, NJ	11.8	12.2
4.	New Orleans, LA	11.5	9.1
5.	Dayton, OH	11.4	11.1
6.	Buffalo, NY	10.2	12.2
7.	Cincinnati, OH	10.3	9.9
8.	Miami, FL	10.0	9.5
9.	Birmingham, AL	9.7	13.4
10.	Chicago, IL	9.6	9.0
11.	Houston, TX	9.1	7.7
12.	Los Angeles, CA	9.1	10.6
13.	Dist. of Columbia	8.9	9.4
14.	St. Louis, MO	8.8	9.4
15.	Columbus, OH	7.6	7.9
16.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.5	10.3
17.	Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.1
18.	Milwaukee, WI	7.2	7.5
19.	New York, NY	6.9	11.5
20.	Philadelphia, PA	6.8	8.5
21.	Baltimore, MD	6.7	7.5
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.3	6.2
23.	Dallas, TX	6.1	4.5
24.	Boston, MA	5.0	5.1

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

DOES ASSISTS IN STAFFING NEW NATIONAL REHABILITATION HOSPITAL

The D.C. Department of Employment Services is seeking applicants to fill full and part-time postions at the Washington area's first rehabilitation hospital. The National Rehabilitation Hospital is scheduled to open in October, 1985. Employment Services has been designated as the exclusive recruitment source for the new National Rehabilitation Hospital, which is near completion at 106 Irving Street, N.W. in the Washington Hospital Center complex.

The private non-profit speciality institution will provide comprehensive medical rehabilitation, training, and research in such areas as spinal cord injury, head trauma, arthritis, stroke, amputation, multiple injuries, and other performance impariments. The Department is reviewing its files of unemployment compensation recipients, and accepting new applications for clerical, professional, service, and management positions throughout the hospital. Commenting on the recruitment effort, Employment Services Director Matthew F. Shannon said:

"The National Rehabilitation Hospital joins a long and growing roster of prominent companies which have utilized the Department's recruitment and screening services--the Marriott Corporation, the Sheraton Grand, and Zayre's Department Store are among the most recent. We are pleased to make these free services available to a new employer in the District, while at the same time provide expanded employment opportunities to our citizens."

The District Governments Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program financed the hospital construction, providing a $34.4 million loan. The project created 150 construction jobs and is expected to generate more than 500 new permanent jobs when the hospital is completely staffed.

Job applicants may apply in person between 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Monday through Thursday at the Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W, Room 100 or call 639-1601 for additional information.

UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Total unemployment insurance activity and payments in all programs were down slightly in August from the seasonal levels reached in July. First time claimants totalled 3,460 and benefit payments amounted to $5.3 million. Initial claims were twelve percent below last month and August of last year. There were 36,050 weeks of joblessness compensated in August--nine percent below last month, but fifteen percent below the level set in August, 1984.

This return to "normalcy" reflects the seasonal surge of activity in July associated with the change of base period for determination of benefits and seasonal claims by non-professional employees (cafeteria workers, crossing guards, etc) of the school board.

The average weekly benefit payment in August was $147--slightly above the $146 posted in July. The rise is accounted for by claimants in the State Program, where the average rose $2 from last month. The number of persons receiving benefits for the first time dropped to 2,320 from 2,550 last month. The number of beneficiaries of record rose slightly to just above 10,510.

The payments for the current calendar year through August stands at $42.5 million--representing compensation for 293,100 idle weeks at $145 per week. Some 27,420 claims were processed during this eight month period. The trend in activity continues to be downward compared to $49.6 million paid through August, 1984 at approximately $143 per week and $69.6 million in 1983 at $146 per week.

The average rate of unemployment in the Washington Metropolitan Area has been dropping for the last three years.

District of Columbia
Employment Services
Fiscal 1984
Annual Report
to the Citizens
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

- Placed 33,153 individuals in jobs
- Placed 20,110 youth in summer jobs
- Enrolled 24,782 individuals in job training programs
- Enrolled 2,203 persons in Apprenticeship Programs
- Negotiated 88 first source agreements with employers for worker referrals
- Took 52,547 claims for unemployment insurance
- Took 3,647 claims for disability compensation
- Took 167 claims for Victims of Crime Compensation
- Inspected 1,176 worksites for safety/health standards
- Collected $603,000 in back wages for 2,300 workers

These major accomplishments and more are presented (along with information about programs and resources) in the Department's 1984 Annual Report to the Citizens. Free copies of the report may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1400.

JOB SERVICE

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

UNEMPLOYMENT
50
INSURANCE

1935-1985
FIVE DECADES
— INSURING
THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
August 1985

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	% Change From July 1985	% Change From August 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,463	3,937	2,976	- 12.0	+ 16.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,102	39,749	42,410	- 9.2	- 14.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,542	35,738	38,502	- 8.9	- 15.5
Total Benefits Paid	$4,693,394	$5,091,357	$5,338,325	- 7.8	- 12.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.23	$142.46	$138.65	+ 1.2	+ 4.0
Number of First Payments	2,107	2,274	1,828	- 7.3	+ 15.3
Number of Final Payments	831	1,014	1,051	- 18.0	- 20.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,501	9,212	10,640	+ 3.1	- 10.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.4	15.7	21.1	- 1.9	- 27.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	146	203	243	- 28.1	- 39.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,053	3,548	3,664	- 14.0	- 16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,066	3,550	3,387	- 13.6	- 9.5
Total Benefits Paid	$533,212	$619,149	$561,464	- 13.9	- 5.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.91	$174.41	$165.77	- 0.3	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	164	236	201	- 30.5	- 18.4
Number of Final Payments	88	132	106	- 33.3	- 17.0
Total Beneficiaries	871	915	957	- 4.8	- 9.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.7	15.0	16.9	+ 24.7	+ 10.7
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	67	61	76	+ 9.8	- 11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	589	663	825	- 11.2	- 28.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	438	506	546	- 13.4	- 19.8
Total Benefits Paid	$75,858	$86,529	$86,544	- 12.3	- 12.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.19	$171.01	$158.51	+ 1.3	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	46	43	49	+ 7.0	- 6.1
Number of Final Payments	30	41	0	- 26.8	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	142	145	166	- 2.1	- 14.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	9.5	11.8	11.1	- 19.5	- 14.4
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,676	4,201	3,295	- 12.5	+ 11.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,744	43,960	46,899	- 9.6	- 15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,046	39,794	42,435	- 9.4	- 15.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,302,464	$5,797,035	$5,986,333	- 8.5	- 11.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$147.10	$145.68	$141.07	+ 1.0	+ 4.3
Number of First Payments	2,317	2,553	2,078	- 9.2	+ 11.5
Number of Final Payments	949	1,187	1,157	- 20.1	- 18.0
Total Beneficiaries	10,514	10,272	11,763	+ 2.4	- 10.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.6	15.6	20.4	0.0	- 23.5

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a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

$4.2 BILLION PAID TO DISTRICT WORKERS IN 1ST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

In the first quarter of this year, District employers paid $4,208,051,899 to 601,680 workers, an annualized average salary of $27,976. These employment totals represent 20,373 new jobs, a 3.5 percent increase over the first quarter of 1984. The total paid to workers was $276.6 million or 7.1 percent more than in the same period in 1984. For the average worker it represented a 2.3 percent increase.

Employment was down slightly (915 jobs) from the fourth quarter of 1984. This represents seasonal adjustments from the peak of the holiday hiring in 1984's fourth quarter. This information is derived from ES-202 Reports submitted each quarter by District employers under the Unemployment Compensation Program.

UNDERSTANDING LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has recently prepared a Users Guide to Labor Force Statistics from the BLS. This guide contains descriptive information on the principal statistical series produced by BLS in cooperation with state Job Service Agencies, including the Department of Employment Services. The Guide contains a short history of each series, the uses and limitations of the data, references to publications containing the data, and a description on how to aquire the data.

These statistical programs are the source of most of the data and articles published in the Area Labor Summary. A copy of the BLS publication is available free of charge from the LMIR (202) 639-1642 or the DCOICC (202) 639-1084.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES COVERED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FIRST QUARTER, 1985, WITH SELECTED COMPARISONS

	Average Employment	Total Wages	Annualized Average Wage
First Quarter, 1984 1/			
Private 2/	330,768	$2,084,036,417	$25,204
Federal Government	207,100	$1,565,389,229	$30,236
Local Government	43,439	$282,024,424	$25,968
Total	581,307	$3,931,450,070	$27,052
Fourth Quarter, 1984 3/			
Private 2/	348,601	$1,938,241,898	$22,240
Federal Government	210,997	$1,611,647,242	$30,552
Local Government	42,997	$271,523,146	$25,256
Total	602,595	$3,821,412,286	$25,368
First Quarter, 1985 3/			
Private 2/	346,734	$2,268,137,368	$26,164
Federal Government	211,246	$1,650,051,952	$31,244
Local Government	43,700	$289,862,579	$26,532
Total	601,680	$4,208,051,899	$27,976

1/ Revised
2/ Includes Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
3/ Preliminary

Source: Employment, Wages, and Contributions Report (ES-202)
9/27/85

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for August, 1985 increased $7.90. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.1 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were up 18¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing reflects the most significant increase, as Weekly Earnings increased $25.78. Weekly Hours were up 0.6 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 53¢ an hour. The increase was due to increased overtime.

Stone, Clay, and Glass Products had the greatest overall decrease, due to less overtime. Average Weekly Earning were down $11.02. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.7 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings went down 11¢ an hour.

LAYOFFS/PLANT CLOSING REPORTING SYSTEM

The Department of Employment Services will develop an automated Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing reporting system within the next year. The system will utilize existing data files associated with the payment of unemployment insurance compensation claims and with the administration of the unemployment insurance tax system. Associated supplemental information will be generated from follow-up contacts with firms involved in layoffs or plant closing. The system will have the capability of identifying firms and individuals involved in layoffs/plant closing based on claimants paid for unemployment compensation. In addition, characteristics of the firm (industry, causes of layoffs) and individuals (race, sex, age interval, Spanish ethnicity and residence) will be amassed and summarized.

The system has the potential for identifying the overall severity as well as the industry concentration of layoffs/plant closing in the City in terms of the parameters set to define a layoff. The analysis of data can be used to design programs for workers from industries hard-hit by layoffs; for

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	410.78	402.88	381.15	38.0	37.7	37.9	10.81	10.63	10.11
Durable Goods	361.10	364.99	335.62	39.9	40.6	39.3	9.05	8.99	8.54
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	383.25	394.27	341.17	43.8	44.5	42.7	c/ 8.75	c/ 8.86	c/ 7.99
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	387.16	371.16	356.13	41.1	40.3	40.7	a/ 9.42	a/ 9.21	8.75
Other Durable Goods	326.48	346.14	316.72	37.1	39.2	37.0	8.80	a/ 8.83	g/ 8.56
Non-durable Goods	453.75	435.03	418.83	36.3	35.6	36.2	a/12.50	c/12.22	11.57
Food & Kindred Products	597.45	597.46	504.81	38.2	37.6	35.5	c/15.64	a/ 15.89	14.22
Printing & Publishing	447.72	421.94	436.80	34.6	34.0	36.4	a/12.94	a/ 12.41	a/12.00
Other Non-Durable Goods	300.42	297.41	254.07	41.9	40.3	36.4	m/ 7.17	7.38	6.98

Total Production Workers	August '85	July' 85	August '84
	34,500	34,700	34,200

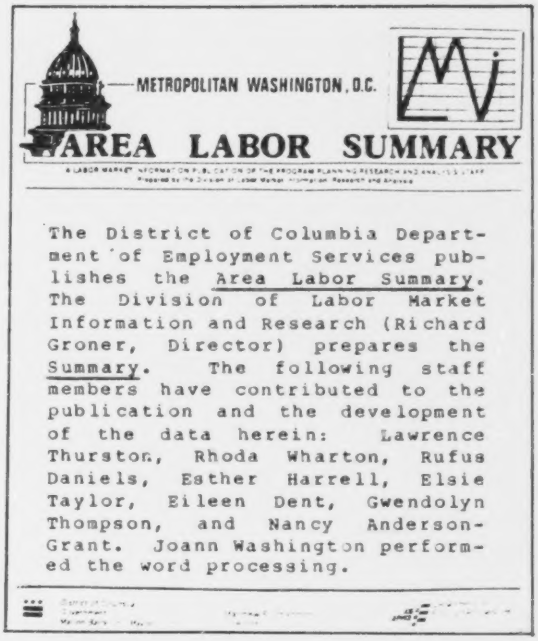
a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
b/ Pay Increase
c/ Less Overtime
g/ Shorter Work Week
j/ More business, other than seasonal
k/ Less business other than Seasonal
m/ Increase in Proportion of Lower Paid Employees
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees

dislocated workers and for economic development in industrial sectors hard hit by layoffs.

The system is part of a national network in which similar statistics will be reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by all states for development of a national data base for the analysis of layoffs by industry, geographic location, and severity. The national definition of a permanent mass layoff is one in which fifty persons are involved and lasts more than thirty days.

Apprenticeship

For information call: 639-1415.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information Research and Analysis

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

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